VOL. IX—NO. 2757. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The New-York Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL

$673,290 IN TREASURE.

News from New-Granada, Central America, South America and California.

Affairs in New-Granada Still Unsettled.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST PERU.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 14th inst., with the passengers and treasure from San Francisco, arrived at this port last night.

With regard to the transmission of the mails from Central and South America, our Panama correspondent writes as follows:

"Mr. VANDERBILT has written out to his agent at Aspinwall to receive no mail on board the *Ariel*, and no private letters without exacting prepayment at the rate of thirty cents the half-ounce, which is two hundred per cent. more than the Government charge. In consequence of the existence of this order the mails from the South Pacific and Central America, received here on the 4th and 7th inst., will have to remain over until the Government of the United States makes some provision to send them forward. The people of the Isthmus have had to submit to Mr. VANDERBILT's exorbitant demands. The mails for California and Oregon went forward on the *John L. Stephens* on the 11th inst., under an arrangement made between the United States Consul at this place and the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company."

We receive by the *Ariel* our correspondence from California, New-Granada, and Central and South America.

The advices from California have been anticipated by the Overland Mail, but in the letter of our correspondent will be found interesting details of occurrences in the Golden State.

New-Granada is still in an unsettled condition, and is likely to remain so. One of the States of the Confederacy, Bolivar, has declared itself independent of the General Government, and the State of Magdalena was expected soon to follow. Hostilities were daily expected.

The Central American States are all reported in a tranquil condition. Some feeling on the part of the foreign merchants in Salvador is noticed, on account of a decree prohibiting the importation of foreign liquors.

There is little news to report from the South Pacific countries. The French-Peruvian imbroglio remained in *statu quo*. The American Minister had not demanded his passports, but was still engaged in negotiation with the Peruvian Minister of War.

The list of treasure brought by the *Ariel* is as follows:

James Patrick	$19,000	P. Naylor	7,500
Kirby, Byrne & Co.	3,600	American Ex. Bank	55,000
Renard & Co.	15,200	Wm Hoge & Co.	10,000
Order	6,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	97,013
J. G. Parker & Son	3,600		
W. Seligmann & Co.	30,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co., (silver)	17,569
Einstein & Bros	3,210		
A. & P. S. S. Co.	19,307	American Ex. Bank	22,500
Ballen & Sander	32,100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	173,400
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	Freeman & Co.	9,200
E. Kelly & Co.	64,000		
Jennings & Brewster	12,000	Total	$673,290

July 22d, off the Capes of Delaware, THOMAS WHARTENBY, a passenger, fell overboard from the *Ariel*, and was lost.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Ariel* and to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for the usual favors.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-GRANADA.

Active Preparations for War—Reported Battle—Gen. Herran still Commander-in-Chief of the Army—Naval News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 14, 1860.

This country is still in a state of commotion, and the General Government and the revolted States are both actively preparing for war. As was expected, the State of Bolivar has openly declared itself independent, and the State of Magdalena is expected soon to follow. But the Legislature of the State of Santander, which is known to sympathize with the revolutionary States, has refused, by a very decisive vote, to declare the independence of the State. NIETO, the Governor of the State of Bolivar, has taken possession of the Custom-house at Carthagena, deposed all the Federal officers and put his own friends in office. Several of the former are now on this isthmus. NIETO is also putting Carthagena in a state of defence, drilling the militia and arming the gun-boats on the Magdalena River, and no doubt by this time he has seized the Custom-house of Cabanilla.

A rumor has reached here, which needs confirmation, however, that a battle has been fought between some of Gen. MOSQUERA's forces and the Federal troops on the frontier near Pasto, in which the former were defeated. Generals PASADA and PARIS have left the Capital to take command of the Federal troops in Antioquid, where it is reported a force of some 2,500 is collected.

In the State of Magdalena, at last accounts, an engagement was daily expected to take place between Federal troops, commanded by the Intendente-General, and the State forces, headed by Gen. VEGA. The former were at Rio Hache, holding themselves on the defensive, while the latter are reported to be marching towards that point.

Some sixty Revolutionists are reported to have been captured at Ambalima, and afterwards sent to Bogota and imprisoned.

Gen. HERRAN has been induced to forego his purpose to resign the command of the National army, and will not, therefore, return to the United States, as was expected. He has consented to remain in command of the army, it is said, on condition that he be allowed to use his friendly offices with his father-in-law, Gen. MOSQUERA, for the purpose of arranging a peace if possible; and he has accordingly set out from the Capital for Ibuque, where he and MOSQUERA are to have their meeting, which, it is to be hoped, will result in the restoration of peace to the country. But this is scarcely possible. MOSQUERA has gone too far to recede. He has not only raised the standard of revolt in his own State, but has, by his example, if not counsel, induced other States to take up his cause—one of which (Bolivar) is actually arming itself against the General Government. And the probability, therefore, is that Gen. HERRAN will either have to meet his father-in-law on the field of battle, or resign his position in the army. Had the President and Congress listened to the advice of Gen. HERRAN, and repealed the objectional election law, peace and tranquillity no doubt would reign throughout the Confederation to-day. But the wise counsel of the good and patriotic, and respectful remonstrances of the States, were disregarded, and the result will be a bloody civil war.

The Supreme Court at Bogota has annulled the grant made to A. W. THOMPSON, some years since, by the Legislature of the then province of Chiriqui, for the building of a road across that part of the Isthmus from Boca del Toro on the Atlantic to Punta Mala on the Pacific.

The main points decided by the Court are these: That the Provincial Legislature had no constitutional authority for making the grant, and that it is in direct violation of the contract entered into between the Supreme Government and the Panama Railroad Company, in which the former conceded to the latter the exclusive privilege to construct roads across any part of the Isthmus from ocean to ocean, including the district of Chiriqui.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, from Acapulco, arrived here on the 4th July. The United States steamer *Saranac*, Capt. ROBT. RITCHIE, commanding, sailed the next day for San Francisco. The British ship *Clio* is in port. The United States frigate *Lancaster* is expected here from Acapulco towards the latter part of the present month. The sloop *Cyane* has left San Francisco for Panama, and the steamer *Wyoming* is at Callao.

Gen. JONES, our Minister at Bogota, goes to the United States, on leave of absence, in the steamship *Ariel*. Gen. JONES' course, as Minister to this country, has been very commendable, and must redound to the credit and interest of the United States. The story about his having countenanced the burning of Bibles at Bogota is entirely untrue, and which, although it may have injured Gen. J. at the time, no one now believes or attaches the slightest importance to it.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 14, 1860.

The American steamer *Guatemala*, JOHN DORR, Commander, from Central American ports, arrived here on the 4th inst., bringing dates from Guatemala to June 24, San Salvador 29th, Nicaragua 30th, and Costa Rica 2d inst. Her cargo consisted of 2,900 hides, 819 ceroons cochineal, 265 ceroons indigo, 226 bags of coffee, 224 bales of India-rubber, 28 bales of deer-skin, and 20 packages of sugar.

GUATEMALA.

EVERYTHING TRANQUIL—PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF COOLIE LABOR.

This Republic continues tranquil. The newspapers of the country are discussing the propriety of introducing Coolies, with the view to the further development of the agricultural resources of Guatemala. An article has appeared in the official gazette, calling the attention of Government to the great success attending the Coolie system on the Island of Mauritius, where, according to the article quoted, there are at present 320,229 Coolies, most of whom have been introduced since 1834—since which time large quantities of sugar have been shipped every year from the island to Europe; and this year's crop is estimated at 140,000 tons, said to be equal to the crop produced by Cuba in 1835. This is certainly a very satisfactory exhibit, and may well excite among the people of Guatemala a desire to have the Coolie system tried in their country.

SALVADOR.

THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN SPIRITS PROHIBITED.

By decree of the Executive of this Republic, the importation of foreign spirits is forbid after 31st of this month, and the present stock on hand has either to be exported before that time, or the Government will take it at cost price and charges, and when sold, (not before,) will pay the owners. The decree is considered illegal and unconstitutional by the foreign merchants residing in Salvador, nearly all of whom have protested against it. The Constitution, it appears, provides that no alteration shall be made in the tariff without giving one year's notice in advance, as respects all articles imported from the Atlantic, and six months on those from the Pacific shores. A decree imposing 10 per cent. on the exportation of silver and gold in their natural state has also been issued. The privilege of establishing a Bank in the Republic has been granted to a Mr. SYDNEY OAKSMITH, of New-York.

COSTA RICA.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD FROM BOCA DEL TORO TO PUNTA MALA.

Congress, which is still in session, is discussing the project of Mr. THOS. F. MEAGHER, of New-York, for the construction of a railroad from Boca del Toro to Punta Mala. It is strongly opposed, on the ground that the territory over which the road is proposed to be built belongs to New-Granada, or at least is claimed by her, and that, therefore, Costa Rica has no right to grant privileges to Mr. M. or anybody else in a territory over which it has no jurisdiction.

A project is also under consideration to introduce Swiss emigrants into the country.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

News from Chili, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 14, 1860.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Valparaiso*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port on 7th inst., with $310,629 in specie and the mail for Europe, besides a small lot of freight—among which is 200 hides and 28 bales of deer skins for New-York. The news by this arrival is two weeks later—dates from Valparaiso being to 18th, and from Callao to 29th June; but there is nothing of special interest from any part of the West Coast.

CHILI.

MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS—MINING PROSPEROUS—MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Congress had been in session at Santiago some two weeks, but had done very little business, for which it was severely censured by the public journals of the country. Among other measures under consideration are the following, viz.: A project to create a new province between Concepcion and Arauco; for establishing offices in the ports of the Republic for the enlistment of sailors; for reorganizing the system of primary instruction; for organizing and defining the powers of the civil courts of Copiapo; and for amending and reorganizing the Consulates.

The mining districts are all in a highly prosperous condition. During the first four months of the present year there were shipped from the port of Caldera the following amount of ores and metal, being the product of the Copiapo Mines:

Silver ores, 49,929 quintals; do., in bars, 50,027 marks; copper, in bars, 16,351 quintals; do., in ores, 372,902 quintals; do. regulus, 40,870 quintals; copper and silver do., 5,714 quintals.

The grain market of Chili is somewhat more active than during the former fortnight, large orders having been received from Peru, Buenos Ayres and Brazil, and, in consequence, prices of wheat and flour have advanced. Of flour, 7,000 quintals have been taken for Australia—price paid, $3 12. Best Santiago brands, in small lots, command $3 50. Copper, in bars, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ quintal, cash. Copper, regulus, $8 50, cash. Copper ores, $3 50@$3 56, cash.

The following amounts of gold and silver coin were shipped from Chili from 1st January to 31st May last, viz.: $890,893 in gold coin, and in silver coin $624,565. The receipts of the Custom-house at Valparaiso for the month of May were $435,829; and, during the first quarter of this year, 518 foreign vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 324,962, entered the port, and 476 cleared during the same period.

BOLIVIA.

GREAT DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

The news from this little Republic is unimportant. Trade is still greatly depressed in consequence of the decree issued by President LINARES some time since, forbidding any commercial intercourse with Peru. President CASTILLA, of the latter country, has not yet put into execution his threat to blockade the port of Cobija.

PERU.

CASTILLA STILL IN THE ASCENDANT—THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The condition of Peru is about the same as at last report. CASTILLA still holds the reins of Government, and has his own way in everything; although, occasionally, we hear of secret organizations having for their object the overthrow of his Government.

The French ships-of-war are still lying at anchor in the harbor of Callao, and if rumor be correct, they will probably have to remain there some time. It now appears that, in arranging the basis of a settlement of the French claims, President CASTILLA asked and obtained leave to refer certain points in controversy to the French Emperor. This is one of his dodges to get more time. The French vessels of war, it is understood, will remain at Callao until the Emperor is heard from.

The United States steamer *Wyoming*, Commander MITCHELL, is also at Callao, awaiting the movements of Mr. CLAY, our Minister, who is said to be actively engaged with the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations in endeavoring to get a settlement of the American claims, and as he has not yet demanded his passports, as he was instructed to do, in the event of Peru's showing an indisposition to arrange matters peaceably, the presumption is that there is some prospect of a settlement.

Some time since the Government of Peru contracted with Mr. WM. WHEELWRIGHT, and other Americans, to construct a pier 200 feet in length by 30 feet wide at Pisco. This work so much needed has just been completed.

ECUADOR.

PROJECT FOR THE OVERTHROW OF FRANCO.

The English steamer *Valparaiso* did not touch at Guayaquil on her way to Panama, consequently there is no later news from that distracted country.

Ex-President ROBLES, who has been residing temporarily at Paita, Peru, has left that place and gone, it is generally believed, to Ecuador, to assist in overthrowing FRANCO.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Wholesale Defeat of Fraudulent Land Titles—Who Peter Smith Was—A Democratic Pilot Lays a New-York Ship on the Rocks—Embers of an Old Fire—Mercantile Failures—An Egg War—State Seive at San Quentin—Col. Stevenson, Starr King, Mrs. Escott, and Col. Fremont—Gossip of the Church and the World.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 30, 1860.

San Francisco has been stirred very deeply again—to its marrow—but this time with joy. The Supreme Court at Sacramento has reversed its own decision of 1857, and pronounced the Peter Smith title invalid. Now PETER SMITH was an innocent, crack-brained doctor, who lived here in 1849 and 1850. When the contract for taking care of the sick of the city was to be awarded, PETER got it. Hosts of people were sick in those days, and extravagant prices prevailed. So, no wonder, when he brought in his bill, it was a rouser. The city did not dispute it, however, but paid in scrip, and, when that was redeemable, refused to cash it. Other people had to wait; why not Dr. SMITH? and if he did not choose to wait, how could he help himself? The speculators got hold of the scrip, and when the city still refused to come down, the Sheriff came down instead, and some 14,000 acres of land, the city's property, was sold till the judgments that had been obtained were all satisfied. The city authorities protested and so did many citizens, that the sale amounted to nothing—that the property was not liable to execution. But the speculators took the risks and loaded their desks with Peter Smith titles to acres on acres of land. Never mind the incessant wranglings at law ever since about the matter. One day last week—but full a fortnight after the substance of the decision was known—out came a decision from the Supreme Court with a card of opinion attached. It was written by Judge BALDWIN and concurred in by Chief Justice FIELD. Judge COPE dissented on the ground that it was well for a Court to stand by its own decisions, but admitted that if the question were never before in the Court he should have arrived at the same opinion with his associates. At all events he considers himself bound by the present determination of the Court. The Court's decision then was, that San Francisco, at the date of the conquest, was a "pueblo," with a pueblo's titles to lands within its limits, which were held in trust for the public use, and were not under either the old or new Government the subject of seizure or sale by execution. This settles the fact that the title obtained by Sheriff's sales under the Peter Smith judgments were worth no more than so much waste paper. If the decision had stopped there the City would have been suddenly rich again; but it proceeds to affirm the validity of the Van Ness Ordinance, under which the city gave away to actual squatters many acres of the very land that the Peter Smith titles claimed. So that, though the City gains no great deal, the squatters gain infinitely by the action of the Supreme Court. The lawyers say that the Court cannot in after years go back of this decision, and they tell why. If it can and should, then woe unto us! We are in a deeper and mistier muddle than ever. If not, a new era has dawned upon us. The three great ghosts that haunted every house, and claimed between them every homestead,—LIMANTOUR, SANTILLAN and PETER SMITH,—all permanently laid, and nothing is left but a few such scaly and obviously fraudulent claims as the Sherreback, which scarcely frightens anybody now.

It is fair to say that poor PETER SMITH, whose name is doomed to go into history hitched to a patent and much-cursed swindle, is quite as innocent of any connection with the system of knavery which was inaugurated and practiced under his name, as I am. He got the money that was due him in a perfectly legitimate way, and departed. I believe he went to Illinois; then he came back again; then he went to New-Granada, and there to this day he hangs out his shingle—"PETER SMITH, M. D."

It stands to reason that there must be some suffering by the sudden knocking away of the props that supported 14,000 acres of property close about the heart of a city like San Francisco. Still the suffering is mostly in quarters where the masses can easily reconcile themselves to it; it falls heaviest on speculators who knew what they were about when they bought, and the inexplicable leaking out of the substance of the decision, a fortnight in advance of its publication, has enabled them to hedge a good deal and shave their neighbors largely.

On Thursday night, the committee which was appointed eighteen months ago to fight fraudulent land titles, called a mass meeting, and, considering its work accomplished, tendered back its power to the masses. The meeting was one of the largest that ever rallied here. It was fain to meet in an immense pavilion, lately constructed of thin red-wood boards, simply to answer the purposes of a Mechanics' Institute Fair. The pavilion, which is three times as large as the largest hall in the city beside, was crammed full, but not a word of what was said could be heard distinctly. So an adjournment was taken to the open air. Bonfires on the hills, cannon on the plaza, music and fireworks, had secured a grand rally, but the speeches amounted to nothing. Attorney-General BLACK had a resolution of compliment tendered him, in company with a surmise as to his complicity in one or more disreputable claims, that was scarcely flattering.

The people went to the meeting because they were interested. So universal was the rush that it spoiled several very promising entertainments that had been bounteously advertised. It surrendered the Opera House to some 200 ladies whose lords had dropped them, promising to be back at the end of the third act. There was a feminine panic when, after a tedious delay about raising the curtain, the manager came forward to say that Mrs. ESCOTT had a neuralgia and couldn't sing. The speedy appearance of a substitute quieted the frightened ladies. T. STARR KING has been a great card hitherto—no one doubted that his name would fill a house. That very night he was to lecture in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Dashaways. At quarter to 9 o'clock only 140 persons were present, and the lecture was postponed.

The Dashaways, by-the-way, know what bad luck is. They got up a mammoth pic-nic a week or two ago—everybody took a ticket and went with them. Their steamer run on to a mud-flat and stuck all day. Last week they tried it again. They passed by the flat with flying colors, landed, went to their grove, and fell to eating and dancing, when a pretty young lass, one of their number, who had mounted a Mexican pony for a ride, was thrown out of the saddle, but held by her hoops, which caught over its pommel. The frightened animal dashed through the grove, dragging the poor girl head down, and did not stop till brought up by a fence; when attempting to turn suddenly, the hoops broke, and the horse set his hoof directly on the sufferer's breast. She lingered a few days in unconsciousness and died. Of course that second pic-nic was spoiled.

A sad family trouble has overtaken Col. STEVENSON, whose career, all who remember the early history of California are intimate with—and the Colonel took an odd way to be rid of it. The Colonel, in 1850, married a Mrs. CARNAGIE, whose separation from her husband had been effected under our renowned Divorce law—then a new act in the statute books. Mrs. CARNAGIE's oldest boy, a youth of 19, contracted an imprudent affection for a lager beer-bearer in the Melodeon, and proposed marriage. The Colonel first got a situation for his step-son in Washoe, and headed him that way; and then to prevent the girl from following him, got out a warrant complaining that she was a common—a very common—woman. A jury tried the girl and found her not guilty on the testimony; still by this time the boy was on his way to the other side of the Sierra Nevada; and unless he is still bewitched, need never hear again from the beer-bearer.

Col. FREMONT has been giving his testimony for the United States in the matter of the Almaden mine. It made an interesting history of his early life in Yerba Buena. He testified that about the year 1847 he was urged to buy this famous mine for $30,000; but that was an immense sum in those days for California, and he could not think of it.

Our Board of Pilot Commissioners was reorganized last Winter. Gov. DOWNEY was authorized to appoint three Commissioners, and he did appoint three unexceptionable Democrats. The Chamber of Commerce appointed two competent merchants. The Board met, and on the very first day after the new law went into effect, gave "branches" to a list of first-class Ward politicians. One of these attempted to pilot into port—his maiden effort as a pilot, though he was a creditable sea-captain—the fine ship *Euterpe* from New-York. If he had been an old pilot, he would have kept her off till morning, but a new man must show that he was up to his business. So, during a thick fog, that made the new light-houses look like gleams of fire-flies, last Monday night, our new Democratic pilot put the *Euterpe* ashore just above Fort Point, outside the Golden Gate. Everybody thought she would break up next day, but the surf lay still and the wind was unusually hushed, and on the second high tide thereafter a tug towed her off not much hurt, and the Democracy breathed freely again.

Some sharp-eyed people have seen a comet of tremendous pedigree in the northwest sky. I have not, though I found a superb rheumatism looking for it. Every evening of the last week we have had a thick haze fringing the horizon, and I don't believe the best star-gazer in the State could see one if forty of them were frisking their fiery tails behind it.

The Farallone egg-season is at its height, yet marvelously few eggs have come to market. The reason is that the rocky outposts to the Gate, which are denominated the Farallones, instead of being surrendered to solitude, seals, the surf, and the egg-laying murres, have been all the season the scene of violence. The Farallone Company is composed of Long Island, Connecticut, Down-East Yankees, and they say that last year the light-housekeeper wanted to blackmail them, and they were fools enough to make an offer to secure his friendly consideration. This year he put in his claim again for a fee, and it was refused. Hence—this is the Company's story—a gang of Italians and Greek pirates were induced to squat upon the principal island to gather eggs when they could, and when they could not, to frighten the birds away. The Company's workmen were armed to the teeth, as the Italians were—so well armed on both sides, indeed, that there was no collision. But the Company had a neat dodge in reserve. They came up to town and swore out warrants against the Italians for petit larceny. The police went down to arrest the swarthy, black-eyed squatters, and were repulsed. They then reinforced themselves and tried it again. The Italians said it was no use, surrendered, came up to town, and the whole bandit-looking band sat in the dock together till 1 o'clock this morning, waiting to hear whether a jury would pronounce them thieves or not. At that hour the jury disagreed. Meanwhile the process of the Court having left the island in the undisputed possession for several days of the Company, they are reaping a royal harvest, no doubt.

The military spirit pervades the San Franciscan bosom. The rub-a-dub of a boy's drum sets us all to marching. But no one who bears a bayonet ignores the past municipal history of this town. Everybody is either a *vigilante* or a law-and-order man. Shortly since, the fire companies that are organized as a battalion, had officers to choose. The law-and-order men struggled for a show, but were whipped out. The vigilantes elected officers who were marshals, captains and all that, in the days of the Vigilance Committee. Thereupon the companies that were not in the battalion, organized a new battalion, and chose men who saw service in the old Law-and-Order ranks.

The San Francisco and San José Railroad Company saw they were doomed to die out for lack of subscriptions. They bravely anticipated their fate, threw up their charter, and took the initiatory steps to reorganize. But the subscribers come in, since the new shape was assumed, slower than before. Really there is no sort of public necessity for the road, and capitalists very much doubt if it will pay.

Our State Prison is a capital seive;—it holds the idiotic, the disabled, the lazy fellows who cannot earn their living, but a shrewd rascal slips through it like water through a colendar. A week last Tuesday, ten of the boys who were out on a wooding excursion down the river, tapped their captain on the head, locked the solitary guard, who was asleep, below the hatches, and ran away. They have not been heard from since; perhaps, will not be, until the conventions begin to look up candidates for our next Legislature.

Two or three of the papers have been publishing an item to the effect that fifty persons had sailed lately from here for Behrings Straits, in search of a gold mountain that Capt. KENNETT claims to have discovered, and of which rumor says that he brought home a nugget some time since. As most of the fools are dead, I am inclined to think that the vessel which really cleared for Sitka sold the newsmongers before she started.

Quite a little breeze was stirred up last week by the ventilation of the fact that when Rev. Dr. SCOTT goes out of town his liberal congregation pays $25 a Sabbath for pulpit supplies, most of whom come from out of town, and who have their own expenses of travel and board to bear. As the Doctor's own salary is some $10,000 a year, the impertinent scribblers intimated that if he frequently left home, his congregation would be getting alternate streaks of spiritual lean and fat. But the scribblers should not have made the fuss they did about it. The thing is customary. There are well-to-do pastors in your town, with rich wives and wealthy congregations, who do not scruple very frequently to avail themselves of the Sunday services of poor "Society Agents" and seminary resident graduates, and to pay them in the *honor* of having filled Rev. Dr. Blank's pulpit. Poor fellows, whose mothers and sisters supported them with their needles, have often made such presents to the able clergy of your town, else sundry graduates misstate the facts in the case.

We have all been greatly entertained by the discussion as to who killed SEWARD. Our papers have republished the articles from the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Courier*, and one or two were sold into the publication of the bogus letter purporting to be from GREELEY to SEWARD, which here was credited to the New-York *Atlas*.

Two of our merchants caved yesterday. The Attachment law is doing a big business to start with, but there is no panic. GLAUCUS.

FROM CANADA.

The Prince of Wales to Travel in State—The Etiquette to be Observed—The Decorations of his Palace.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to drop all royal state on entering the American Republic. In the British Colonies it will, however, be preserved, and will doubtless prove irksome enough, both to him and to those about him. Col. BRUCE is understood to have strict orders to see that he is treated like Her Majesty the Queen in all respects, and Col. BRUCE is not the man to disobey orders. Every one who is received at the Government House—that is to say, every one who occupies a respectable position in society—will have an opportunity of being presented; but as for conversation with H. R. H., that is quite another matter. Nobody will be able to address the Prince until the Prince addresses him, and as the Royal youth is, to say the least of it, reserved in his demeanor, there will not be very frequent interchanges of ideas.

An unlimited number of addresses to H. R. H. are being prepared, all over this and the adjoining colonies, and the Governor-General's Secretary requests that early copies of them may be sent in to him, so that replies may be prepared. This will, of course, be the only way in which municipal bodies, Masonic Grand Lodges, or even Presbyterian or Anglican Synods will be able to come within reach of their august visitor.

The Parliament Houses here, which are being fitted up as a Palace for the Prince and the chief members of his suite, have been made to look well, both inside and out. The House of Assembly will be His Royal Highness' dining-room. It has been carpeted with green, which brings out in striking contrast the richly-gilt frames of the pictures on the walls. These are, firstly, a full length portrait of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, in her robes of State, by PARTRIDGE, who is, I believe, her family painter; grouped around are half-length likenesses of the various Speakers of the Commons of Canada. The Council Chamber is to be the reception room. On either side of the Throne, to be occupied by his Royal Highness, are the full-length portraits of King GEORGE III. and Queen CHARLOTTE, painted by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS in his best style, which came into the possession of the Parliament nobody knows exactly how. These are supported by likenesses of the various Speakers of the Council. The *ci-devant* offices of the Houses have been furnished as sitting and dressing rooms for the suite, each in a different and rather neat than sumptuous style. The furniture for the Prince's room is not yet completed, but will be very magnificent. Preparations somewhat similar to these have been made all over Canada, wherever the Prince of Wales will stay for even a night, and the expense of the whole will probably amount to something more than $500,000.

All the members of the Press who are going to be present at the landing at Halifax leave Canada this week.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Co-operation of the American Government Refused.

Expenses of Entertaining the Japanese in Washington—Another Contest for the Printing Spoils, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 22.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

M. DUBOYS DE SALIGNY, the Special Minister of France to Mexico, is expected to arrive here about Sept. 1, to consult with the Washington Cabinet, prior to intervening in the affairs of that country. The purpose of the Emperor NAPOLEON was communicated to the State Department through the French Legation here, and American coöperation solicited. This was promptly declined as contrary to our national policy, though no objection was made to the course proposed to be pursued by France. England unites with France as a guaranty that religious toleration shall be made the basis of settlement.

NEW FRENCH SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Mr. GEOFFROY, now in Bogota, has been appointed Secretary of the French Legation here, *vice* Mr. TREILLIARD, transferred to Munich.

EXPENSES OF THE JAPANESE ENTERTAINMENT.

I learn from an authentic source that Messrs. WILLARDS' bill against the Government for the entertainment of the Japanese, for twenty-three days, sums up to the amount of $20,000. The Naval Committee express their entire satisfaction with the bill of Messrs. WILLARD, where the accommodations, they say, were, in all respects equal to those in New-York. No yellow kids were charged.

We are likely to have another contest over the printing spoils.

THE PRINTING SPOILS ONCE MORE—ANOTHER CONTEST.

Messrs. LARKUM and ENGLISH have obtained an injunction to prevent Mr. PANGBORN from drawing any money on account of the public printing until their prior contract with Mr. FORD has undergone judicial investigation. The amount of public printing yet to be done by the House Printer has been erroneously estimated at $100,000. The books of the Superintendent of the Public Printing show the amount of work yet to be done to be less than $13,000. The whole amount of work ordered at last session, which falls to the present House Printer, will not reach $50,000. Under the contract with Messrs. LARKUM & ENGLISH, they were to do all the work, and pay Mr. FORD twenty per cent., or less than $10,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Maj. BEALL, of the Pay Department, is ordered to pay off the troops at Forts Ripely, Ridgely and Abercrombie. The order releasing Lieut. DRAKE, of the Second Infantry, from arrest, is annulled, and he is to remain at Fort Laramie until further orders. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 22.

Accounts continue to reach the city that our mercantile marine is subjected to the most annoying perplexities in the waters of Netherlands-India, so much so, indeed, that unless some remedy be interposed by our Government no American commander will risk his life and the property of his employers in those seas. Several cases of MUTMAN's conduct, reaching to violent assaults on the ships' officers, have occurred within the past few years at Batavia, Somabaya, and other Dutch East India ports, and when the authorities were invoked for protection, the answer was the alleged outrages occurred under the American flag, and were not cognizable by the Dutch authorities. The cases of the *Hussar*, *Norman*, and the more recent one of the *Staghound*, in which the estimable son of Capt. HUSSEY was brutally murdered, are well known in this city. The last-named case is now before Mr. HILLER, the solicitor of the Treasury, and shows a degree of superciliousness on the part of the Dutch authorities at Batavia, amounting almost to the offence of *particeps criminis*. The opinion obtains that we should have a new Convention with the Government of the Hague, and that until such Convention shall be ratified, the United States ought by all means to send some of our most efficient and prompt naval officers to that station to guard against further injustice.

JOSEPH GALES, of the *National Intelligencer*, died last night, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was, during two-thirds of his life, connected with that establishment. For several years past he had been very infirm, but continued his occasional visits to the office until toward the close of last week. Having deservedly been held in the highest esteem by all classes of the community, his decease occasions the deepest sorrow. Mr. GALES is to be buried on Tuesday, from his country seat, "Elkingban," near the city. There will probably be a large and imposing procession.

The Postmaster-General is about to issue an important circular to Postmasters, requiring among other things, that in all cases passage-stamps and not money to be used in prepayment of postages, and prohibing the use of the rating stamp in canceling postage stamps. A neglect to cancel postage stamps effectually or to postmark letters plainly, will be regarded as cause for serious censure, if not removal; and all Postmasters are required to report every instance of such neglect to the Appointment Office. Instructions are also to be issued in execution of the recent provision of Congress for the return of letters to the writers thereof, when they are not taken out of the office by those to whom they are addressed.

News from Pike's Peak.

A FLOOD OF RAIN—MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS—THE MAILS, ETC.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Saturday, July 21.

The Pike's Peak Express Company's coach reached here last evening with the following summary of news:

DENVER CITY, Sunday, July 15.

This city was visited yesterday by a severe thunder storm. For one hour the rain fell in a perfect sheet, accompanied with hail; the streets were flooded with water and quite a large amount of goods stored in cellars was damaged by the cellars being flooded. So dense was the falling rain that persons could not see across the streets. The metropolitan billiard saloon was struck by lightning, shattering one corner of the building and stunning several persons, but seriously injuring none.

We have enjoyed fine showers every afternoon for a week, much to the joy of our gardeners.

A large building, with a brick front, in process of erection on Blake-street, fell in during the storm, owing to the walls being undermined by the flood.

A shooting affray occurred in West Denver, at Cibola Hall, yesterday afternoon. A man by the name of HARRISON shot a mulatto named STARK, for applying to him insulting epithets. STARK's wounds are not fatal. HARRISON's course in shooting STARK is generally justified.

The advance division of the United States troops from Camp Floyd, on their way to Arizona, under command of Col. MORRISON, passed through here this morning. The rear division is expected to-morrow. All are in excellent health.

There are reported gold discoveries of marvellous richness from the west slope of the Rooge, one hundred miles from the California Gulch. Lumps are said to have been found of the size of a hen's egg. The report needs confirmation.

There is considerable excitement existing here in regard to the United States mail for this place. The letting is considered to be the same as a failure, and a meeting is called to adopt measures for relief. The letting to BEACH & Co. is considered a dodge of the Express Company to retain the mail in their hands, but whether the conjecture is true remains to be seen.

At an auction sale yesterday of Denver City lots and lots in PARKINSON's addition, prices ranged from $3 to $50 per lot. All the lots sold high.

Business is dull. Money is tighter, if possible, than ever before.

There is no news of interest from the Arkansas, Blue, Torryall or Gregory mines.

Fires.

IN THE PINE FORESTS OF NEW-JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 21.

For ten days past serious fires have been raging in the pine forests of New-Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Atlantic road, between Weymouth and Egg Harbor. Many square miles of timber are burned, with several dwellings. Four fires are now burning. The most serious one is ten miles southwest of Weymouth. It originated from the sparks of a locomotive.

FANCY DRY GOODS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 22.

The fancy dry goods-store of YARD, GILMORE & Co., No. 40 North-street, was burnt this afternoon. Damage over $100,000.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, July 21.

A large wooden building, owned by Mr. HAZLETON, in connection with the Haverhill Loan Fund Association, and occupied by several Irish families, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. A woman and child were burned to death, and two firemen badly injured by the falling of a chimney.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE ZOUAVES—THREE MEN DROWNED.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21.

The Zouaves arrived at about 7 o'clock, and were received by the First Company of the Second Battalion. Owing to the rain this afternoon, the drill of the Zouaves was postponed until Monday morning, when it will take place on the Common. They are guests of the Second Battalion, and occupy the armory of the battalion as their headquarters. Invitations are pouring in for the Zouaves to visit Salem, Portland and other places further East, but it is understood they will take their departure from here on Monday, and make Philadelphia their next stopping place.

A pleasure boat containing eleven persons was run into by a schooner last night in the harbor, drowning two young women, aged 16 and 17 years, and a young man—all Irish. Names not yet ascertained.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 22—8 A. M.

No signs of the *North Briton*, now due with European dates to the 12th inst. Weather clear. Strong northwest wind.

The *Palestine*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed down at 12:40 A. M.

PORTLAND, Sunday, July 22—Evening.

No communication with Montreal this evening.

Non-Arrival of the Connaught.

CAPE COD TELEGRAPH STATION, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Sunday, July 22—7 P. M.

Weather clear, and observation extends thirty-five miles. Wind south. No appearance of the steamship *Connaught*, now due at Boston from Galway.

Legal Decision Against the American Telegraph Company.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, July 21.

In the late case of the American Telegraph Company against JOHN BUCKINGHAM, of Fairfield, which was an application for an injunction restraining the defendant from cutting down the poles of the Telegraph Company in front of his premises, the Supreme Court of this State has dismissed the petition with costs, on the ground that the Company never obtained the defendant's permission to locate their poles in that part of the highway belonging to him, and were consequently trespassers.

Accident to the Overland Mail Coach.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Saturday, July 21.

Intelligence has reached here this evening that the Overland Mail coach, coming east from California, met with a serious accident at the mountain pass of the Choctaw nation. The team ran away, killing one person, seriously injuring several others, and completely wrecking the coach. The mail, in consequence of the accident, will be delayed some 30 hours beyond its usual time.

From St. Louis.

DUEL AT BLOODY ISLAND—EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 21.

A duel was fought on Bloody Island, opposite this city, to-day, between EMMETT MCDONALD and SYLVAN CARTON. After two shots with rifles, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, some compromise was effected. Neither party was injured.

There were thirteen fatal cases of sun-stroke here yesterday, including PETER GALLAGHER, a notorious prize-fighter.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 21.

At the meeting of the Common Council of this city this afternoon it was unanimously resolved to oppose the scheme to capitalize the indebtedness of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, unless the city is put on equal footing with other creditors for the full amount of the city bonds issued for the benefit of said road.

Supposed Murder and Suicide.

SOMERVILLE, Penn., Sunday, July 22.

Mr. LEWIS and wife were found dead yesterday, near Chimney Rock. From marks upon her throat it is the supposition that he first choked her to death, and then cut his throat and arm with a razor. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause. The parties were in good circumstances; had no family.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Easton, Penn.

EASTON, Sunday, July 22.

WM. CAVANAGH, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was accidently run over last night by an engine and killed.

Death of a Railroad Agent.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 21.

A. M. BAKER, General Law Agent for the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, died at Adrian this morning, from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The Steamer Pennsylvania.

NORFOLK, Saturday, July 21.

The steamer *Pennsylvania* is sunk in four fathoms of water. The total loss is $40,000, upon which there is no insurance. The engine may possibly be saved. Four boxes of goods have been recovered.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JOSEPH GALES, ESQ., OF THE "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER."

We regret to record the death of Mr. JOSEPH GALES, of the firm of GALES & SEATON, proprietors of the Washington *National Intelligencer*. This event occurred on Saturday night. For a long time past Mr. GALES' health has been declining, but, at intervals, he was able to visit his office, and supervise the labors of his assistants. His last visit there was made about a week since.

The father of Mr. GALES was born in England, in the town of Sheffield, in 1760. He was by trade both a printer and bookseller. His love of literature and liberty led him, while a very young man, to start a journal called the Sheffield *Register*. At the time of the first French Revolution, his sympathy with Republican principles involved him in difficulties with the Government, and in 1793 he sold his journal to JAMES MONTGOMERY, the poet, and emigrated to this country, bringing his son, the subject of our present notice, with him. Philadelphia was then the seat of the Federal Government. He took up his abode there, conducted the Philadelphia *Gazetteer*, and was the first editor who introduced the practice of reporting in short-hand the debates in Congress. In 1799 he sold the *Gazetteer* to Mr. SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, and removed to Raleigh, N. C., where he died in August, 1841.

His son JOSEPH, just deceased, so widely known as an influential journalist throughout the country, was born at Sheffield, April 10, 1786, and was, consequently, 74 years old when he died. He was only seven years of age when he came with his father to the United States. To the University of North Carolina he was indebted for his education. At Philadelphia he became a printer, and in 1807 went to Washington as the assistant of SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, who, in 1800, had removed the *Independent Gazetteer* to that city, and changed its name to the *National Intelligencer*, by which, sixty years afterwards, it is so widely known. Subsequently, Mr. GALES became a partner in the concern, and on Mr. SMITH's retirement in 1810, he assumed the sole proprietorship of that journal, which was then published only three times a week. In 1812, his wife's brother, Mr. WILLIAM W. SEATON, became his partner, and shortly afterwards the *National Intelligencer* was issued daily. Mr. SEATON, at an advanced age, survives his relative, and will, doubtless, honor his memory with a full and interesting biography. The funeral of Mr. GALES will take place on Tuesday.

ASIATIC EXPLORATION.

The Journey of Du Couret through the Arabian Desert.

There is a white spot in our school maps, at the point which marks the centre of Arabia. But for the exertions of two Frenchmen, this spot might have remained marked with white, instead of black. As it is, letters must be inserted in the new maps, and foot-notes will tell how two white men explored the unknown territory; how one relinquished his task, leaving it but half done, through sheer exhaustion of body and inability to endure further suffering; and how a more adventurous countryman of his took up the thread where it was dropped, and unraveled the mystery which his predecessor vainly strove to solve. The first of these adventurous men was the Frenchman Arnaud, who traveled under the assumed name of *Hakim-Yusuf*, (Doctor Joseph;) the second was Du Couret, a Colonel in the French service, who came to be known as *Hadji-Abd'el-Hamed-Bey*. Both Arnaud and Du Couret essayed to explore the mysteries of Central Arabia, but the former fell fainting by the way, having pushed so far only as the City of Mareb; while the latter penetrated to the Indian Ocean, and, making his way safely back to France, sat down to write his story of travel and adventure. A reduction of the French narrative of *Les Mysteres du Désert* into the prosaic English dress which brings the tale before us, under the unpretending title of *Life in the Desert*,* sets forth a curious array of Asiatic pictures. The novelty of the incidents, the freshness of the style, and the newness of the field explored, lend a peculiar charm to this story. It is, perhaps, well enough to remember at the outset of our reading that a French traveler is nothing if not a romancer; that the national characteristic is a tendency to exaggeration; and that grains of salt must be freely sprinkled over the dainty meats here provided for our table. Admitting these propositions as truths, and making all due allowance therefor, we get down into the marrow of this history of exploration, and, having blown away all extraneous matter, discover in it a great many things of sterling value.

Du Couret is not a man to permit small obstacles to stand in his way. Such a trifle as his religious convictions are of no account; nor is fealty to one's country a *sine quâ non* with him. Accustomed to Eastern travel, he conceived an insatiable desire to visit unknown regions, and first indulged his humor by sundry expeditions into Central Africa—coming back from one of these wild trips laden with that curious story of the *Niam-Niams*, or "men with tails," which set the scientific world agog some few years since. Presently his ambition to make a pilgrimage with the devout, who yearly wend their way to the holy shrine of Mecca, suggested the expediency of doffing his faith (?) in Christianity, in order to don the habiliments with the beliefs of Mahommedanism. Faith sat easy on the Colonel's soul, and could be shifted about to suit his personal convenience. The pilgrimage made, he was dubbed *Hadji*, as the custom is, and then, a Pasha, no doubt edified by this notable instance of conversion, raised the "pilgrim" to the military rank of Bey, in his own service. Thenceforward the Colonel's path was plain. He was no longer an infidel, but a sworn believer; not a foreign subject, but an Asiatic officer. How could the most fastidious Arab object to him on the score of religion or nationality? How could any serious impediment have been placed in the way to prevent his cherished project from reaching the fullest consummation? Clearly, none. So the journey was undertaken—the like of which he says, "no European had ever before accomplished." Wherefore, while Krapf, Livingstone and Speke fill up those vacant places on the map of Africa which have always been labeled "Unexplored," Du Couret performs for us a similar service in that equally barren topographical outline of Arabia, stretching from west to east, that old maps tell us is an "unknown" region.

Starting from Sana, our explorer pushed boldly out toward the Sea of Sand—the terrible Arabian Desert. His followers were two men-servants and a female negro slave. There were three dromedaries to carry passengers, and two others for transporting luggage; the animal which was reserved for the personal use of the *Hadji* being a creature of noble pedigree and rare speed, a gift from the Imaum of Sana. The caravan, of which this outfit formed a component part, was so great (numbering 280 souls and 350 camels and dromedaries) that it is described as a long dark line which streamed out at sunset, one August day, from the suburbs of Kassr-el-Nad, taking its course for Mareb. The distance from Sana to Mareb is thirty leagues; the time occupied by a caravan in traversing it is ten days. Lions infest the route; a band of robbers, concealed in the mountain Kasr-el-Cheïtan, drop suddenly down upon the weaker parties who pass below their fastness; a resort of vipers lies directly in the path; the simoom is prone to overwhelm the traveler; and the independent tribes who are scattered along the road, have so little in common with the Arabs of the West, that their interest must be propitiated by gifts and their jealousy of strangers removed by artifice. Taken altogether, the route from Sana to Mareb is not a pleasant one.

Nor does the traveler find rest when he dismounts from his swinging dromedary in the precincts of the City of Mareb itself. The sovereign of that region is the veriest autocrat. Professing to be a lineal descendant of Abu-Taleb, uncle of the prophet, Seid-Abdel Rahman, (he who reigned at the time of Du Couret's visit,) was a prodigiously vain and overbearing chieftain. Perhaps the most disgusting of his performances was the institution of a series of terrific ordeals, through which he compelled adventurous visitors to pass; ordeals which our traveler describes as terrible. His own encounters with wild beasts in the dungeons of the palace, his Damocletian adventure with the Nagib's keen sword, and a leap from the tower which he did *not* take, although ordered to do so, are, perhaps, slightly apocryphal. This part of the story is good reading, but its veracity admits of a doubt.

Sixteen leagues from Mareb is the mountain town of Kousen, a place of three thousand inhabitants. The tomb of Seid Nasseb, a holy anchorite, is in this town, and the faithful resort to it, as to a second Mecca. Beyond are some thirty villages, scattered among the mountains at irregular distances. Then comes the tribe of the Kondites, numbering two thousand souls, who never wander from their homes. Here, in the heart of Arabia, our traveler found a considerable number of Jews, whose social condition seems to have been even worse than their political state, which, in itself, is bad enough. More Jews are found at Doan, a populous place, some leagues further on the route to the eastward. "Many of these Jews," says Du Couret, "are brokers, and some of them make a living by the manufacture of buskins and palm-leaf mats. They also lend out money at usurious interest to merchants trading to Sana, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf; but they carefully avoid any display of wealth, to save themselves from the extortion of the Mussulmans, who exact tribute from them. Such, under the rod of the Islam, are the modern descendants of the prophet Isaiah and of King Solomon." There is something unpleasantly suggestive in the following passage from our author's narrative: "Doan, which is, in all probability, the Dan spoken of by Ezekiel, is, at the present day, one of the largest and most important towns in Hadramaut, ranking next after Schibam and Térim. The word *Hadramaut*, literally translated, means 'sudden death,' and is, in its application to the territory so called, an allusion to the frequency with which murders are committed there. For a couple of Spanish dollars, in fact, a Hadramite will undertake to rid you of an enemy at the shortest notice, reserving to himself, however, the right of killing you instead, supposing said enemy has had the tact to engage his services for a larger sum." The Hadramite, moreover, differs essentially from the Arab, in his greater temperance, industry and simplicity. He has the one great failing of being easily persuaded to spill blood, and this makes his companionship decidedly undesirable. Once clear of these people, Du Couret made his way by easy stages to Mokallah, and thence to Muscat, whence he shipped for home, having ended his journey with the endurance of some hardships, but also with the satisfaction of knowing that he had accomplished that which no other white man had done—*i. e.*, traversed the unknown regions of Central Arabia, and emerged in safety from the manifold tribulations which environed him at every step of the journey. Three times he was in peril of his life from the fanaticism of one Hamza, an ill-balanced Arabic individual, who was pleased to attribute all the misfortunes of the caravan to the "evil eye" of this European Jonah. On another occasion, he was threatened with the direst penalties if he failed to restore health to a female Arab in the extremity of illness. Spies dogged his steps, and jealous eyes watched his motions. It was not a pleasant life to lead; yet the excitement of the adventure proved its own recompense, and although the character of these secluded Arabs is not portrayed in colors the most beautiful, there is no resisting the imperturbable good humor of our *Hadji*. He was shrewd enough to find a way out of every tight place, and if his stories are highly wrought, we at least know that he must have encountered strange adventures, and that he came forth unscathed.

Burckhardt, Von Wrede, Arnaud and others, have given us the results of Arabian exploration, in forms more or less extended and elaborate. Indeed, these explorers are the authorities upon whom the encyclopedists depend for statistical information concerning Arabia. Du Couret's name must now be added to the list; for, although he throws statistics to one side, and does not trouble himself with strict definitions of geographical outlines, he has, nevertheless, told us more than we ever knew of the people of the wild region through which he traveled, and paints the customs and daily life of the tribes with a dashing pencil. It does not appear, even from his rosy narrative, that the heart of Arabia is a pleasant place for Summer travel, nor yet an eligible locality for a Winter's sojourn, but to the seeker for excitement and to the lover of the wonderful it will seem a region full of attractive features. The natives are treacherous and quarrelsome, suspicious of foreigners and unpleasantly fond of cutting stranger-weasands; but the country is romantic and sometimes beautiful, and its legends are wierd and poetical as any that are told in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. Du Couret merits a medal for his zeal.

* *Life in the Desert; or, Recollections of Travel in Asia and Africa.* By Col. L. Du Couret. New-York: Mason Brothers. 1860.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Census—Results so far as Reported—Effects of the Depressed Condition of Manufactures—The Public Printing—Captain Meigs, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

The results of the census, as reported through the newspapers, indicate that Eastern and Western cities, especially those engaged in manufactures, have fallen below the rate of increase which marked their career prior to 1850. Providence, in Rhode Island, is said to have declined in population. Cincinnati falls short of public expectation by fifty to seventy thousand. Baltimore, which is essentially a Northern city, falsifies the predictions of its inhabitants, and, indeed, has gained no more during the last decade than in that which terminated in 1850. Some small towns in Pennsylvenia engaged in manufactures, if I am not mistaken, exhibit the same paralysis of energy and slowness of growth, and I apprehend that a similar state of things will be found to exist among the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, and other New-England States. For several years past I have heard from them none of those marvelous tales of progress, which fifteen or twenty years ago met the eye in every newspaper.

The effect of this depressed condition of the manufacturing interests is to disperse population over the new territories, and to build up new free States in the West at the expense of those in the East. It results from the Southern policy of denying protection to domestic industry, except so far as protection necessarily arises from the present mode of collecting the revenue. If the Tariff of 1842 had not been disturbed, it is very doubtful whether we should now have half a dozen incipient States west of the Mississippi, either knocking or preparing to knock at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union. The gold discoveries have doubtless contributed the main element of their rapid settlement; but it is quite uncertain that the gold would have been discovered in so many localities if population had not been precipitated upon the territories by the Southern policy of free trade.

I will not undertake to say that the grand results here referred to are not worth the sacrifice which the manufacturing interests have made, neither do I subscribe to the doctrine of Protection as a permanent policy of Governments. But it may well be doubted whether the settlement of the Western Territories, and the formation of Free States, were the objects sought by the non-protectionists.

While the cities and towns engaged in manufactures which depend upon protection will exhibit less than their wonted prosperity, I apprehend that in the aggregate the growth of Northern or Free-State population will turn out to be greater in proportion than at any former period. There is no evidence that the natural increase of population in these States has at any time been greater than takes place in the South; but two causes conspired to give the North greatly the advantage in the race of progress. The first is the fact, that nine-tenths of the foreign immigration is to that section of the Union; while at the same time the whole Western territories open to settlement have either practically or legally excluded Slavery, and the Southern emigration now in a great measure goes to swell the population of the Free States. The tide of slaveholding emigration will, as a matter of course, wend southwardly or south-westwardly, but the non-slaveholders find more congenial homes by moving westwardly, upon the parallels of latitude in which they were born. This law of emigration renders Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, directly and mainly tributary to Kansas, and the territories west of it; while North Carolina and Tennessee send out thousands of their poor annually upon the same destination.

While certain Northern cities exhibit less prosperity than formerly, there seems to have been a remarkable development in those of the South. The progress of Richmond, Petersburgh, Savannah, Charleston and especially Memphis and Nashville, are said to be wonderful when compared with their earlier career. Even New-Orleans, which seemed to have been overtaken by the blight of Slavery, has revived, and its citizens claim that no city in the Union has grown faster within the last two years. This unusual prosperity is doubtless attributed in the main to the extensive system of railroads which have been built within the last ten years; but also, to some extent, manufacturing. How far these Southern manufactures have been stimulated by sectional patriotism, I will not undertake to say. Economists of the Gradgrind school will allow very little influence to that cause, but the Southern people themselves think that their rising manufactures owe their vitality to the determination not to submit any longer to dependence upon the North. The signal failure of all such patriotic efforts to establish foreign commerce might moderate the enthusiasm of Southern men. I suspect that the real source of manufacturing prosperity of the South is the essential utility of such enterprises. The country abounds in raw materials, and the experiments in manufacturing have been of plain and coarse articles which are out of the reach of foreign competition

It is rumored here that the Wendell printing establishment has been disposed of to the Government. If the rumor proves to be well-founded, it will go to prove that the will of the President is not so irreversible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Just before the adjournment of Congress it was currently stated that his Excellency was on the point of removing the Superintendent of Public Printing, Mr. Heart, because he favored the purchase of the Wendell establishment. It is even said that the President communicated his dire purpose regarding Mr. Heart to the Chairman of the House Printing Committee, and that it would be communicated the next day; but Southern Senators and Representatives put their imperative veto upon the project, Mr. Heart having been for many years the proprietor of the Charleston *Mercury* To turn out such a man in order to make way for Glossbrenner, a Pennsylvanian, was regarded as an outrage upon Southern rights and honor, which could not be borne.

The acceptance of Capt. Meigs by the President as Superintendent of the Aqueduct, is said to be compelled by the fact that the superintendence of that officer is held to be an essential condition of the appropriation. According to this statement of the case, the President was not moved by a sense of honor and good faith in the matter, but simply by necessity. He had his election either to veto the bill, or to sign it with the understanding that he must carry out the will of Congress. Either of these courses would have been legitimate and honorable, but to sign the bill with the purpose of frustrating the purposes of Congress, can scarcely be deemed honorable; and I am loth to believe that the President will take a position so utterly untenable. Equally dishonoring to the President is the idea that he will "hold the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope"—that he will make Capt. Meigs the Superintendent, but place an "Engineer-in-chief" over him. Such an arrangement would be equally discreditable to the President and to Capt. Meigs; and I greatly mistake the character of the latter if he would for a moment submit to the degradation.

It seems that the arrest and prosecution of Mr. Brown, a citizen of Alexandria County, Va., on the charge of circulating the Helper book and other "incendiary" documents, was made at the instance of Mr. Pryor and other Southern Members of Congress. This fact was sworn to by the Washington policemen, Harover and Arnold, who were set to watch the package of books, and inform against the person to whom they should be delivered. These policemen, if I am not mistaken, are paid out of the public treasury, and it is proper that the country should be made aware of the nature of the services they are expected to perform. Mr. Brown, who comes to the city with his wagon nearly every day, with articles for the market, was requested by some one to convey the package of books from Adams & Co.'s Express office to a store near the junction of Seventh-street with Pennsylvania-avenue. This he did, and took out four copies, two for his own use and two to be sent to his friends in Ohio. He had these four books with him when arrested, together with two copies of the New-York *Tribune*, two of the Baltimore *Sun*, and one copy of the *Star*. He was carried immediately to jail in Alexandria, and was not allowed two hours in which he might have secured bail. Before the examining Court the Commonwealth's Attorney exclaimed, "We have the Chicago delegate now;" but the Mayor, to his credit, rebuked this truculent spirit. On his trial, the prosecution and the Court behaved with most commendable decency, and the prisoner was acquitted without difficulty. I learn these facts from Mr. Brown himself; and am assured by him that the public opinion has reacted in his favor.

The binder has deliverd to the superintendent of the House, folding-room, 10,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of the Patent-office; and I am assured that 20,000 more will be ready for delivery in a few days. I am informed also, that in ten days 20,000 copies of the Covode Report will be out. This document is filled with interesting dialogues, which it is to be hoped country editors will amuse their readers with during the Summer and Autumn, in place of the fictitious rumors which generally fill their columns. Stevens' Pacific Railway Report (the Northern route,) is in course of publication. It will be amply illustrated, and will contain much valuable information in regard to the natural features of the great West. The Meterological Report of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Report of the Coast Survey, are also in the hands of the printer. You perceive that, notwithstanding Congress has "sworn out" of the practice of publishing books, the business is still in a highly flourishing state. Whether the purchase of a Government printing-office will mend the matter remains to be seen.

If it were worth while to look for unhealthy symptoms in a body cut in two in the middle, I could point to the fact that all four of the "National Democratic candidates" have betaken themselves to electioneering. Mr. Clay, with all his superior qualities, committed that folly, and was beaten by James K. Polk, who stayed at home and behaved with the dignified reserve which his position called for. Gen. Scott went stumping around, chanting the melodies of the "rich Irish brogue," and the "honest German accent," but to no purpose. The conqueror of Mexico was disgracefully beaten by poor Mr. Pierce, who at any rate knew how to hold his tongue.

Your types very much weakened a statement in my last. It was for *ten* years—and I might safely say *twelve*—instead of *two*, as printed, that the *Era* was swindled out of its rightful share in the Government advertising. OBSERVER.

Our City Post-office Dispatch and Private Expresses.

New-York, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By your journal of this day I notice the order of the Postmaster General, and also several letters from City deliverers. The first claims attention from the whole community for various reasons, simply because our City Dispatch Post has been conducted with notorious inefficiency and bad management, and forcing us to use, for protection sake, the facilities of a "City Express Box," simply because their service was more reliable.

I have sent letters to the same address by both methods, and have found the private Dispatch ahead of mail time some two or three hours.

Therefore, the public ought to know, be assured, and demand from the Department that, if they take the whole system of letter-carrying into their own hands, they will unhesitatingly adopt the means to carry out a thorough and effective system of collection and delivery.

As to the number of letters delivered by down town carriers and up-town carriers *it has nothing at all to do* with the question, so far as the public is concerned, that is a matter between the Postmaster and themselves, to be adjusted according to services rendered. But you must under-estimate the number as well as the importance of up-town communication, to imagine that any diminution can be made in the number of carriers on the one hand, or the number of deliveries on the other. If the City Post Department delivers *only one-third* of the drop-letters to-day, what will they have to do on the 1st of August? That they do not deliver more than that proportion, is simply because their efficiency has not been such as to command the patronage of the public. Let them have the whole and sole control of the City Districts; but let them not dare to use a monopoly of this kind, and render less service to the public. The community does not, by any means, conduct all its business correspondence down town, and our business offices in the upper part of the island require as many and as prompt a delivery as any circumstances will admit of, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street.

What is required, and what ought to be done, is a system of hourly collection and delivery. Such is adopted in London, and with success. And why is not the commercial community of New-York entitled to the same privileges as the city under British rule. It is useless to overlook the fact, that while the English system of mail is far in advance of that of America, we do not at once take a leaf out of John Bull's book, and walk up to that position, and when this step is done, I will guarantee it will not be overlong before further facilities and improvements can be made without causing the Department any unnecessary expense, and only such as will be wholly and solely remunerative. DAY.

BARBARISM AMID SLAVERY.

Second Letter from a Country Pastor on the Effects of Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After my previous letter had left my possession, but before its appearance in the New-York Times, the speech of Senator Sumner at the Cooper Institute was printed. Had I seen that speech before I should not have indulged in the unwonted occupation of writing upon such a subject. It is evident that some friends have made to Mr. Sumner the suggestions my letter was designed to offer. In the New-York speech he has taken the question upon its principles, and argued very ingeniously his five points. He is, beyond question, an admirable sophist; but those who stand on his own ground are the proper persons to present the reasons which meet his positions. I may, however, before turning from the Senator to the correspondents who have addressed me in your columns, take this opportunity to express my regret at the feeling manifested in those figures of speech adopted by him when declaring his intentions—not, I think, those of his party—in respect to the Slave States—*should he be successful in attaining the government*. They are chiefly contained in the last three paragraphs of his speech. Such comparisons affect none but fanatics. Fanatical friends they excite to enthusiasm, and fanatical enemies to hatred. Wise men only lament, and begin to despair of statesmanship, if statesmen resort to such arts and constituencies sustain them.

I turn with pleasure to the calm letters of two correspondents in your issue of the 17th, and in the shortest possible space, will touch a few points of reply.

First—it is granted that the Slavery in the Southern States has raised the negroes above their native condition; or to adopt the term in vogue, it has improved the state and character of its *laboring class*. This is no slight admission, and may be put side by side with the equally potent fact that the laboring classes in the Free States are not removing further and further from barbarism. This last point I will not argue, nor elucidate. I simply submit it to every person who has a cook, a coachman, a gardener, a porter, a spinner, a weaver, or any day-laborer, to hire; and if more evidence is wanting, let the criminal statistics in the daily news be pondered. It is like barbarism when men are shot in full public streets, or murdered in their own homes, without any clue to the perpetrators, or any assurance of punishment if they are found; when ruffianly clubs rule the polls: Japanese balls occur; and the lowest of the people govern.

Such are some of the actual results of free labor under free capital. No doubt the bitter selfishness and miserable short-sightedness of men have driven the capitalist to seek nothing but labor for hire, and hence to call men "hands," as if he stood in no relation to the hearts and souls of those under him; while, on the other side, the laborer looks upon his "boss," or "the old man," as one whose pocket will bear any amount of depletion, and may therefore as well pay for bad work as for good. Such a state of things divide men socially and politically as well as in business, and cultivates by direct tendency the very essential element of barbarism, which is *selfishness*. Some writer has gloried over the progress in science of the enlightened nations, because it insured them, though enervated by temporal prosperity, against the inroads of barbarism; while another, looking upon the social condition of free countries, has asked if we were not breeding barbarism in our very midst, which one day would heave itself upward and overwhelm us without invasion.

Now, as to the next point, of the barbarizing effect of Slavery *upon the slaveowners themselves*. I have already shown that the mere multiplication of instances only provokes contrast on the other side, while mankind are not endowed with the powers required for classifying these incidents, and deciding this question from their number or weight. We must find some principles of human nature, or clear word of God, upon which to stand. The latter authority only by implication touches the exact question before us. It treats social truths, as it does scientific, incidentally only, leaving both to the reflex warmth and light which it pours directly out of Heaven into the soul of man. As we have no letter of Divine law to guide us, we must turn to the wisdom of men as it now is developed.

Has Slavery, as it exists in our Southern States, barbarized the masters? This is the position taken by my brother of the City, and by W. C. M. The latter proves it, as he supposes, by the "development of the system in the South during the last thirty years." This period, it is admitted, was not preceded by that censorship of the Press, interdiction of free speech, &c., &c., which we all alike deplore. How free the Press and speech previously were, the copious extracts in my City brother's letter brilliantly show. Will W. C. M. remember that this thirty years almost exactly coincides with the open madness and aggressions of "Abolitionism." He has read, undoubtedly, the fable of the wolf who muddied the running stream, and then devoured a lamb further down for doing it. That fable was vividly brought to my mind on reading his article, "with the difference," that I thought the wolf would find something else than a lamb to deal with, when he came to the eating.

It is asserted by my city brother and others that Slavery has barbarized the masters, upon the ground that unlimited, or very partially limited, power over others is sure to evoke essentially barbaric wrongs from the stronger party upon the weaker. He quotes, with acuteness, solely from Southern men, who wrote and spoke freely more than *thirty years ago*. But will he observe the one basis of all their arguments? Is it not this: *that selfishness, unless restrained by human law, will run riot in the affairs of man with man.* Now, I submit that this is taken for granted as an acknowledged principle, by Senator Sumner, the Abolitionists, my city brother, W. C. M., and all from the North who have taken their side of the question. It is a most natural assumption, and flows directly from the relation of capital and labor at the North. This relation is solely commercial; has proved itself commercially profitable; but the end is to be by and by.

On the other hand, taking men as they are, and as they appear, my city brother, from our point of view, (for clergymen, though they know less of the evil of human nature than men of the world, see far more of the good that is in it,) is it true that selfishness is only restrained by human law? Suppose, you, Sir, had been bred in the atmosphere of Slavery, and at majority found yourself the master of a hundred, would not Christianity have put into your heart something else than a selfish desire "to grind flesh and blood, groans and sighs, the tears of mothers and the cries of children into the cement" of your own fortune, and of the social order around you? This figure is not yours, it is the hideous offspring of a mind whose depths it lays open. You would feel that a charge had fallen upon you which God would require you to account for. To set them poor slaves free would be like turning your own babes into the street. In their present condition it would be their sure destruction.

Or, if you were not a Christian, but only a chivalrous man—that is, a man of generous impulses, frank character, and kindly heart, would you devote yourself to the manufacture of Mr. Sumner's cement? Would you not do as a large proportion of that oligarchy of 91,000 are now doing, viz: the best practicable for these unfortunate descendants of barbarians, under all the bitter circumstances of their lot, amid their own surrounding perils? These 91,000 are certainly not yet barbarians, but rather among the very best specimens our country affords of high-minded, large-hearted, far-seeing, honorable men. If, as is asserted, now very widely, this small band have been able not only to control their own States, but even to hold the sceptre of general government for two generations against the earnest endeavors of an immense Northern majority, then they have proved themselves the mightiest 91,000 of barbarians that the world has ever seen. If, on the other hand, they are not barbarians, but the very opposite in character and tendency, then such a pungent body of salt as they have proved themselves, as far as power is concerned, may be safely trusted awhile longer with the affairs of the South. I think hopeful men may indulge the idea of the possibility that something—we know not what, but something better than barbarism—will yet grow out of that sorrowful trial brought upon the whites of the South by the importation of Africans.

One word to my City brother in closing this article and taking leave of the subject. In reply to his question, "Is such an institution (*i. e.* Slavery) elevating rather than deteriorating in its influence on the manners and morals of human society?" I answer that Slavery, as it exists in the United States, is, I think, not barbarising in its tendency or effects. It certainly has some elevating and some deteriorating influences upon human society. The first, I think, preponderate; so that both whites and blacks are improving under it. But if the North attacks it in its present immature condition, Mr. Sumner's cement will be manufactured in abundance, and barbarism will then be sure, perhaps both sides the line.

A Counsry Parson.

SARATOGA.

Dullness of Life at the Springs—The Hotels—Amusements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Saratoga Springs, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

While you denizens of the populous City are pent up between brick walls and mortar, sweltering and puffing, the frequenters of this famed resort are lazily lounging at their ease, with no heats to molest them or make them uncomfortable. As far as the unpleasant adjuncts of July are concerned, it might as well be December; as regards the delights of the dog-days, they are all in the ascendant. Saratoga, naturally, was never more charming; the mountain airs were never more balmy; the mountain springs were never more exhilarating; the drive and the lake and the country were never more inviting. Saratoga, artificially, has been more alluring. Those who come hither solely to see the world will not see so much of it as in former seasons. The hotels are what is called full, but they could contain a great many more guests; and those who are here do not represent so remarkably as heretofore the distinction of American society. Of course, there are families of fashion and people of importance, but they are the exception, not the rule; the old *habitues* lament for the days that are gone. They miss that queen of Saratoga, Mrs. Rusa; they mourn that master of ceremonies, Frank Waddell. Indeed, the gayeties of a watering-place have not yet begun. At the United States, although the ball room is open nightly, and the band discourses most eloquent music, the strains that erst excited willing feet to thread the giddiest mazes, now fall on the ears of those who respond not to the call. Two or three rows of people sit around the walls, looking at the band, but nobody is venturesome enough to open the ball, and a more lugubrious effect cannot be imagined than that presented by the spacious and brilliantly-lighted hall, with the ranges of well-dressed people listening to the music, but never crossing the great vacant space reserved for the dancers, who dance not at all. Then, even on the piazzas the throng is not great enough to constitute gayety; one feels not the excitement of a crowd, that electric influence which puts people in good spirits and inclines them to talk and walk and enjoy themselves. As yet, the amusements are simple—are those almost of country life: we go to the Post-office twice a day; we read the papers thoroughly, advertisements and all; we visit the railroad dépôt very assiduously to look for acquaintances; we drive, and, of course, we walk to the Springs, quaff its health-giving waters, and saunter around the Congress Park. Others kill time in the billiard-room, while those with still robuster tastes amuse themselves in the bowling-alley. There are visits to pay and receive; there is the new hotel to examine; there are all the various springs to test again, and to discover how nauseous they are; there are the flying cars, the blind old woman who sings by the corner of Congress Hall, the Indian work which was never made by Indians; there is shopping to be done by the ladies who provided themselves with everything imaginable before they left home, but are really destitute of the necessaries of life after a week's absence, and there is the Saratoga news to discuss.

That news is worth retailing. The new hotel, the Clarendon, is finely built, and well provided; has even gas and a spring-bed and a bell in each room; the table is good; but see what prestige will do in this world: it cannot attract the crowds who prefer less excellent accommodations and better company. The three old and well-known hotels maintain their ancient character. There is more distinction at the United States, but more gayety and sociability at the Congress Hall—there they dance nightly, and the parlors are thronged with participants, as well as lookers on. The Union is sober and staid, and proper and prim and dull, as of yore. Some of the most remarkable looking persons and costumes may be inspected by those curious in antiquarian and outlandish matters, at the last-mentioned establishment.

An attempt at tableaux occurred at the Congress Hall on Monday night. The children, despairing of their elders' initiating any gayety, got up a very creditable entertainment of this sort for a charity. It succeeded in diversifying the monotony of the evenings here, and produced a little sum for a destitute old woman. The only other event since, which has excited any interest, has been the eclipse; a few listless belles and beaux looked through smoked glasses at the hiding luminary before they went into breakfast—but the subject hardly afforded matter for talk till they came out again. A few of the dowagers revived their recollections of other eclipses, but this was all. To-morrow, Mills, the pianist, will give a *matinée*, but in the present stagnation I doubt whether he will succeed. Page's "Venus" is here, but attracts no more attention than if it were fully draped; the Draytons are coming with their parlor entertainment, and perhaps they may make more of a hit than the eclipse. In fact the place is dull; there are very few young people, very few New-Yorkers. 'Tis true the height of the Saratoga season is ordinarily a week or two later than this present time—but one don't expect the depth of it, at any rate, in July. Few of the old frequenters are here. Gov. Coles, of Illinois, who has visited these Springs for forty-nine successive years, does not neglect them; Erastus Brooks is recruiting after his labors at Utica; Dr. Duncan, of Mississippi, with his family, is on the ground; Judge Betts, of New-York, Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, Col. Magruder, of the United States Army, have arrived: Mr. John C. Hamilton is probably getting up another volume of his father's life: and the Parishes, Delafields, McGregors, Hillses, Cuttings and a few other New-York fashionable families are nearly all the people of note besides. Of course every day changes the kaleidoscopic view, and to-morrow there may be a hundred more.

Annual Commencement of Haverford College.

THE ONLY QUAKER COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

I have been, upon invitation, spending the last two or three days in witnessing the closing exercises of Commencement-week at Haverford College, about nine miles west of this city. It is an institution of nearly thirty years standing, and is, I understand, rapidly gaining importance as one for a sound and thorough education in a first-class college course. It is the only Quaker College of any distinction in the country, and already numbers among its graduates many rising young men, as for instance Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of the University of Pennsylvania, &c. Commencement week was inaugurated by an oration before the Societies on July 4, by Prof. George Stuart of Girard College, and is said by those who heard it to have been a very finished production. Then came the Society jubilees and the delivery of the Everett prizes, that for the best essay being awarded to James Tyson of the Graduating class, and for the best poem to Jos. Parrish of this city. I understand this last young man has carried off the poem-prize for the past two years. On Monday evening I attended the anniversary of the Loganian Society, founded by the officers and students in 1833. The miscellaneous exercises, consisting of orations, essays, &c., were unusually good, and one oration on Robert Burns by the same young Parrish was a composition alike remarkable for eloquence, elegance of diction, and fine delivery. The closing piece, a dissertation by Prof. Chase, the President of the Society, on "Man in the Microcosm," was a more profound and elegant discussion of a subject than is often the lot of your correspondent to hear. Prof. Chase is a graduate of Cambridge, and evidently a man of no mean talent. Tuesday evening was mainly occupied in listening to the annual address before the alumni, by Dr. Levick, of the class of '42. His subject was a brief history of the College, and contained mostly dry facts and statistics, and, although he branched off and waxed eloquent toward the end, it was inappropriate for a literary exercise before a mixed audience, to say nothing of much natural college egotism in it. After the meeting, an old custom and time-honored, that of riding around the members of the graduating class on a bench, and extracting farewell speeches from them, was gone through with. The commencement exercises began at 9 o'clock the next morning, and occupied three hours. The orations were all of a high order, and, though one or two of them were rather long for historical subjects, they were all devoid of the usual florid and sophomoric style of commencement speeches, and many of them showed great depth of thought; especially was this the case in one on "The Material and Intellectual Elements of Civilization," by Mr. Clark, of Indiana. Mr. Clark is a six-footer, and will one day make his mark in the world. His delivery was deliberate and dignified. An English Oration on "Thucydides and Tacitus," by W. M. Corlies, was a fair production, but the delivery was nervous and with far too much gesture. The most decidedly elegant oration was by J. W. Pinkham, on "The Dawn of the New Philosophy." A Latin Ode, "Ad Italiam Resurgertem," by James Tyson, closed the list. It was in the Horatian stanza, and including the Valedictory, was elegantly and gracefully delivered. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on twelve students, as follows: Silas A. Underhill, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. Pancoast, F. W. Morris, T. H. Morris, F. Richardson and J. R. Magee, Philadelphia; James Tyson, of Reading, (this one leads the class;) L. M. Clark and Cyrus Lindley, Indiana; W. M. Corlies, and C. L. Smith, Pennsylvania; J. W. Pinkham, Maine. The degree of A. M. in course was conferred on J. S. Cheney, Pennsylvania; John R. Hubbard and Henry Hartshorne, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania. The College also added a laurel to its own brow by conferring the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon the Quaker poet John G. Whittier. Of course there was no music, and there was a total absence of the "boquet nuisance." After the proceedings were over I strolled about the lawn, some fifty-five acres in extent, finely laid out and planted with a great variety of noble trees, all labeled botanically. Also visited the Observatory, a handsome building, containing a very fine equatorial by Fitz, with nearly twelve feet of focal length, and a correspondingly large object-glass; a fine transit instrument in one wing, and a splendid sidereal clock in the other, the gift, I am told, of the late Thomas P. Cope, of this city; in this wing is also one of Bond's spring governors for registering the transits. The "apparatus" is better than that of most colleges, and the cabinets are extensive. The large mineralogical collection of the late Geologist, Dr. Troost, is deposited here. The buildings for these things are too small, and an alumni hall, with museum, &c., attached, is soon to be erected.

SUBSCRIBER.

England, the United States, and the Slave-trade.

From the London Times.

An American slave-owner can never think of England and the Slave trade without a paroxysm. His constitutional irritability finds vent whenever the name of the country is mentioned which freed Negroes in the West Indies, and now rescues them from the grasp of Yankee skippers on the African coast. So strong is this feeling that even Abolitionists are forced to conciliate the favor of waverers by doubts whether England was sincere in what she did in 1833. In a Slavery debate at Washington the Old Country fares very ill. Everything bad is imputed to us—even that we make captures in order to supply our half ruined colonies with Negroes, who are practically slaves. This is the last new charge against us, and, as it is too good to be allowed to drop, we shall, no doubt, have it repeated until it grows into an article of faith. But it is only one out of many accusations. The chorus of vituperation is so loud and general that an unguarded Englishman might be inclined to believe there is some truth in American assertions, and that we are playing a Machiavellian part without knowing it. But one need only read three or four consecutive speeches in the same debate to be relieved of such a fear. North answers South, and the Mississippi Valley refutes the Atlantic Coast in the most complete manner. Englishmen are at once the most astute and the most thick-headed of mortals. They are carrying out a traditional policy of diabolical ingenuity, and they are stupidly destroying their most valuable possessions. Wilberforce and Brougham labored only to sap the growing strength of the American Republica, and their followers are bent on giving the States a monopoly of the cotton of the world. England, according to some, prizes the West India Islands so highly that she sacrifices the lives of hundreds of her sailors yearly in order to arrest American progress; according to others, she cares nothing about them, having transferred her affections to the East Indies; and so her policy of emancipation ought to be no model for American statesmen. Mr. Seward thinks we have so powerful a rival in Europe that we have enough to do to take care of ourselves, and shall hardly be able to keep the African squadron; while to the imagination of other gentlemen, we are still domineering on the seas, and offering insults to the American flag which are too tamely submitted to.

A debate constructed on these lines came off in the American Senate just before the departure of the last mail. There is little difference between it and some twenty similar debates which it has been our fortune to peruse; but the extracts we have published were worth glancing at, if only that they show how the very pick of American politicians, an assembly counting less than 70 members, think and talk on a great international question which one would suppose they had had a full opportunity of studying. We have always thought that a comparison between the Representative Assemblies of other countries and of our own is very gratifying on one point—that of the general knowledge displayed by the speakers. Putting aside the question of eloquence, when a man rises in the House of Lords or the House of Commons he never displays an ignorance of France, or America, or Germany equal to that which prevails concerning England in foreign Chambers. It may be that our politicians are more cautious, or men of more extended travel, or that they confine themselves to special topics with which they are acquainted; but certainly they talk like men who are acquainted with the countries they criticize, and no one can say this of a Southern orator when he is declaiming against the duplicity of the Emancipation Act and the treacherous device of the African squadron.

For instance, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, thinks that all the professions of British humanity are hollow and insincere. England, having ruined her colonies, only wishes to hide the fact, and, in order to get slaves under the name of apprentices, she employs her navy to capture Africans, who are transferred to the West Indies. If we could expect a Virginia planter to reason on the subject of Slavery, we might ask Mr. Mason how it is that, if British humanity is utterly hollow and insincere, the British colonies were ever ruined at all. But, as none of the honorable Senator's audience proposed the objection, and it escaped the speaker himself, we may let it pass. Mr. Mason's arguments are so satisfactory to his own mind that he "feels warranted in saying that Great Britain, with all that extraordinary pretension which she has caused to ring through the world of being the great leader in the extinction of the African Slave-trade, is utterly hypocritical and hollow, and that she stands to-day disloyal to her race and her age. Such being the position of Great Britain, he should despair of any attempt to induce her to carry into effect any true, just and honest execution of any treaty stipulation which she had made with us on this subject." Mr. Mason is the type of average American opinion on the subject of England in connection with Slavery. Almost every man who talks on the subject, from a Senator in Washington to a stump orator in Minnesota, has the same set of baseless facts and inconsequential reasonings. It is not for want of information, for that the americans have in abundance. They republish everything that is written here on Slavery, and they have men of eminence who have themselves inquired into and written on the subject. But national vanity and national rivalry blind them to all that has been before them for years.

That Americans should not desire the abolition of Slavery is natural enough. That they should wish to represent British Emancipation as a failure is equally intelligible. The interests of citizens in every part of the Union are so bound up with the institution that it is impossible for any man to obtain a fair hearing on the ground of religion or morality. We can therefore well imagine that the cry throughout the States should be that England had done a foolish thing—a thing she repented of, but was unable to retract; and that the highest authorities in England admitted it would be madness in America to follow her example. Indeed, this is the line commonly taken by the slaveholders, and with good reason, since the decay of our sugar islands has, no doubt, had a most powerful effect on the Governments both of the United States and Spain. But one is somewhat at a loss to account for the particular bitterness displayed towards England on this subject. We are, it would seem, proper objects of pity from their point of view. We have been foolishly sympathetic, headstrong, incautious, and we have paid the penalty. Jamaica is returning to a state of nature, while the cotton fields of the Republic are extending yearly, and negroes are worth a thousand dollars apiece. But we are not pitied, but pursued with an abuse which knows neither logic nor moderation. There is, it seems to us, but one solution of this riddle. It is, that the self-esteem of the Americans is wounded by the part which England has played in this matter, and the contrast which their practice forms to ours, as well as to their own principles. They cannot forgive us for carrying out their own Declaration of Independence. They cannot bear with patience the feeling that they have allowed their interests to weigh heavier than their duty. Those interests are truly so important that they may be excused for postponing to them all other considerations; but, as they have set up a high standard, and boasted of it continually, they are nettled at finding that Englishmen have risen to it, while they have allowed the weight of their dollars to sink them far below it. It must be galling to a sensitive American to hear it stated openly to the world that the Slave-trade is increasing mainly through the corrupt activity of his countrymen, and that, in fact, New-York is the first Slave-trading port in the world. It may be lamentable, but it is not unnatural, that, feeling the guilt of his own country, he should be anxious to inculpate its rival, and, being unable to refute the evidence of American avarice and cruelty, he should retort with declamation about the hypocrisy of England.

The Marriage Registration Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that unnecessary fog is thrown around the position of Archbishop Hughes, touching marriage records. That prelate takes the ground that the interests of the Holy Church demand of him. Her cause must be paramount to every other. Here and there, as a consequence of this course, the interests of individuals may appear to suffer. So in the Southern States, laws which the people hold to conflict with the rights of conscience, regarding their domestic affairs, are made nugatory. And in the Northern States of our country the "Fugitive Slave law" cannot be enforced, because the conscience of Protestants rises up to oppose it. I hope that Protestants will soon be made to realize that the conscience of a Catholic can no more be trampled on with impunity than that of a Protestant. P. E.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Bank.—Burglars gained admission to the Bank in Medina, Orleans County, on the night of the 18th, and endeavored to open the safe by exploding powder in the lock. They used so large a quantity that the door of the vault was not only thrown open, but the windows of the Bank were forced out. Although the explosion took place at 1½ o'clock in the morning, and in the midst of a severe thunder storm, it was so violent that the people in the vicinity were roused from sleep and rushed into the street to ascertain the cause. The robbers were obliged to decamp without having obtained any booty.

FILLIBUSTERISM AGAIN.

Organization for the Armed Invasion of Mexico—Pronunciamento for the Knights of the Golden Circle.

From the Richmond Whig.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

FELLOW SOLDIERS: Seated on my native soil, and amid the graves of my ancestors, I am penning this *open letter* for the great Southern public, as well as for you. I am here, amid the scenes of boyhood's days, urging Virginians to take the lead of the Southern States in carrying forward to successful accomplishment the object of the K. G. C., the speedy Americanization of Mexico, by and through the instrumentalities of an organization which has not only linked together the good people of the Southern States, but which has equally harmonized the really worthy and most advanced people of Mexico—who feel and acknowledge that their destiny is chained to our own by every honorable interest, and by natural circumstances, over which man can exercise no control. But I fear that the people whom I love, and to whom I belong, have ceased to feel it a duty to *lead*, when the rights of the South are in question, or when other States are equally interested. This does not arise from any want of individual patriotism, but from some unseen cause, which, I am disposed to think, may be traced to the peculiar distribution of political sentiment through the State, and by which a sectional jealousy has been generated that renders caution so necessary, that our people have lost much of that impulsive ardor which distinguished them in former days. I have at least done my duty to her, and it only remains to give to our brothers in her midst opportunities to win names and positions, which may at last be proudly acknowledged by the people of Virginia, as well as of the whole South. Yet Virginia will give us two thousand men and some money.

The theory on which all our acts and plans have been based, is one in which the people of the United States and Mexico have a direct interest, and which must indirectly enlist the sympathy of the people of Europe and elsewhere, for they cannot escape the effects of social, commercial, political or religious revolutions on this Continent. Nations owe duties to humanity, as well as that individuals owe duties to society, and neither can escape the incident responsibilities. Everything in nature is in a state of mutation except the laws of mutability; and so far as this Continent is concerned, God seems to have chosen, by preference, the Anglo-American race to control and direct the ultimatums of these mutations. We have been blessed with extraordinary privileges and advantages, and we are morally bound to faithfully discharge the high trust which the Almighty has conferred on us as a people.

Asia and Africa have long since passed from fetichism to analyticism, and finally to syntheticism, and Europe is now fast entering the latter state. In Asia and Africa everything is in a state of repose—the race of man seems, in those quarters of the globe, to have settled down into quietude and political death. This has not been so always. Asia and Africa in the days of Nimrod, Ashur, Fohi, Mizraim, Athotes and Memnon were analytic; and in those ages the great cities and works of antiquity rose—nation struggled with nation for supremacy in every walk of life. Asia no longer builds Chinese canals and walls to environ vast nations of men. Pyramids and Sphynxes do not now rise on the banks of the Nile. No Solomon and Hiram, kings of different nations, now unite their efforts to build temples to the living God. No Uleg Beg now counts the stars and catalogues the changes of nature. No Genghis Kahn and Psammeticus now hold in their iron grasp the reins of fate, while their respective countries gave birth to the arts and sciences. All is now quiet—their buried cities and entombed works of art are alone left to tell what progress man made in the Spring-time of creation. Europe no longer presents the world with her Crusade spectacles—Italy does not build St. Peter's Churches—her Michael Angelos are gone; her painters and sculptors do not make the canvas glow and the marble breathe. We observe everywhere in Europe now only a struggle between the people and their oppressors—only the progression which results from the reflection of past ages, and the vigorous intellect and energetic analyses of the Americans. Europe no longer leads off in the grand work of human elevation. She now acknowledges the merit of our FRANKLIN, MORSE, FULTON, COLT, and HOE, and tamely copies them as great leaders in the work of human advancement. Europe, with all her age, her wealth and population has failed to build such cities as New-York, New-Orleans, and Chicago in the same time of civilized and Christian progression as is exhibited by this young and vigorous nation.

In process of time, Europe will have assumed the forms of pure syntheticism, and then the future of man's progression will be confided to us. The heart swells with pride at the thought of being a citizen of a nation so circumstanced. Rome, in her brightest days, never had such a future offered her as we now have, and if we do not stand up manfully in the solution of the social and political problems now remaining in our hands, future ages may well reprobate our dereliction.

It has been my constant aim to impress on your minds our solemn duty to Mexican and Southern society, and to develope the fact that the destiny of the Slave States and Mexico is now in our hands. Let us not do an act, or fail to discharge a duty, which act or neglect might jeopardize the interests or honor of the South, or which would enable the good men in Mexico to charge us with bad faith or with apostacy to our vows. Let it not be said we have failed the South in her hour of danger, or Mexico in her time of distress. KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE, let us be men—Christian and consistent men—energetic Anglo-Americans. Let us move boldly on in our labor of saving Mexico, and of strengthening the South.

The Legislators, in destroying the Missouri-Compromise line, opened the political Pandora's box. The K. G. C. was originated to provide an antidote. The work of the Legislators has brought us to the very verge of National dismemberment and civil war—as a nation we are poisoned. The K. G. C. must act *now*—at once, and with energy, or we shall be recreant to our trusts. Humanity has too much interest in the existence and prosperity of this Nation to remain idle spectators to our civil struggles. *We* have too much at stake to allow the Southern States to be reduced to vassalage. Mr. FILLMORE, Mr. PIERCE and Mr. BUCHANAN have each vainly striven to arrest the spread of sectionalism. Mr. FILLMORE seemed most able to stem the current and duly execute the laws; but it must be remembered that in Mr. FILLMORE's day the Republican Party had not come fairly into existence, and that while he employed the United States troops to execute the laws in the case of BURNS, in Boston, such official interference in the cases of BOOTH, in Wisconsin; DENNISON, in Ohio; WHEELER and GORSUCH, in Pennsylvania, and WITHERS, in Ohio, and in many others, would have led to immediate conflicts between the State and Federal authority—for at least a majority of the Northern States had, before the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN, passed laws through their Legislatures practically nullifying the Federal law requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves; nor was this all; the Republican Party had grown to colossal proportions, and almost succeeded in defeating the National parties in 1856. When Mr. BUCHANAN entered on his duties, he found the people excited in the Kansas struggle—he found section united against section, and fiercely contesting, through armed bodies of men, for the possession of Territory which of right belonged equally to all. For his efforts to quell these disturbances, Mr. BUCHANAN was severely denounced by the people and Press of the North, and legislative appropriations were made, at least in Vermont, to equip an army to resist the Federal Government. The fact must be stated also, that now, even if Mr. YANCEY, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. WISE, Mr. BOTTS, or any other representative man in the South, were elevated to the succession of Mr. BUCHANAN, neither of them could faithfully execute the provisions of the Fugitive law, without a resort to arms. Neither would find a Congress which would faithfully legislate for the execution of federal and constitutional law.

It is useless longer to attempt to disguise the truth, that there are now but two parties—a Northern and a Southern party; the one with manufacturing, the other with agricultural interests—and that their variance is so great that a reconciliation is almost an impossibility. We have little or no interest in common—no love for, or confidence in each other. The North has a population of twenty millions, and an area of *two millions, one hundred and three thousand, six hundred and fifty-eight square miles*, embracing the Territories. The South has a population of twelve millions, and an area of only *eight hundred and fifty-one thousand, four hundred and forty-eight square miles*. For each of her entire population the North has *seventy* acres of land—while the South for hers has only *forty-five*. Thus the North has two acres to our one, yet in the acquisition of California, New-Mexico and Arizona—400,000 square miles—the South furnished 45,000 volunteers, while the North furnished only 22,500—just one-half. The loss in men was 24,500—of whom 17,300 were our brothers and fathers; while the North lost only 7,200. The cost of the war was $210,000,000—four-fifths of which was paid by the Cotton States, and yet the man of the South is driven from an equal occupancy of these lands. The Free Soil representation in Congress is now so great that we can no longer hope to secure the passage of a law that will guarantee Southern interests.

Now, this truth must be apparent to every thinking man; with Mexico Americanized and *Southernized*, our area of territory would be nearly equal to that of the North, including the Southern Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico, and California. Our population would be equal to hers. Besides we should possess advantages of climate, soil, productions and geographical position of a very marked character. With this addition to either our *system*, the Union, or to a Southern Confederacy, we should possess every element of national wealth and power. We shall have in our own hands the cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, corn and tea lands of the continent, and the world's great store-house of mineral wealth. Are we not justified, then, in trying to build up and preserve such a "People's Empire" as this would be?

Remember the North is struggling for it through her legislators, her Abolition Press, and her "Emigrant Aid Societies." The South is practically doing nothing to counteract these influences, except the effort now being made by the K. G. C. Our success will soothe and quiet the excited public mind of this country, and forever silence the Slavery question. It will give peace and permanent Government to Mexico, and pour into the world's commercial lap untold wealth, until there will be work for all, homes for all, bread for all, and education for all. It will stop anarchy and brutal bloodshed—the sacking of towns and the fiendish violation of helpless women—and the indiscriminate butchery of friends and foes in unhappy Mexico, and prevent civil war and similar scenes here. It will give Mexico a rank among nations, and open the way for free religion, free education and American enterprise. It will change the vast trade of Mexico from a British to an American channel—it will plant colonies for the South, and furnish new markets for the North.

Mexico cries aloud in her distress for help. Shall we close our ears to the call? She offers to mingle her army with ours, and go forth and battle with the brigand and barbarous brutes who now burn, pillage, murder and dishonor her, until none shall be left; and then with us beat the sword and the rifle, the cannon and the lance, into agricultural and mining implements. The K. G. C. will respond to the call, and I hereby order every member of the order belonging or desiring to belong to our military department, and I respectfully invite all who may wish to join us, to repair to our camp at and near Fort Ewen, on the south bank of the Rio Nueces, and along the road on the ridge between Prita and Salade Creeks, in Encinal County, Texas, by the 15th day of September, 1860. The following are good points to reach in Texas: Marshall, San Augustine, Orange, Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi and Brazos Santiago. Provisions along these several routes to camp will be easily procured, and few Texans will refuse to donate all they can spare. Under no circumstances must a K. G. C. cross the Rio Grande. Such a course would lead to an interference on the part of our Government, which must be avoided by all means, since there is no necessity of violating the neutrality or other laws. Let all report themselves at camp, where we shall organize and await the action of our friends in Mexico.

You will comprehend the necessity of joining our camp as emigrants—if we cross the Rio Grande, it must be to become *bona fide* citizens of Mexico—under Mexican sanction, openly and above board, and in accordance with our treaty stipulations. Bring your wagons, mules, oxen, horses, cattle, spades, axes, "*instruments*," camp kettles, each two blankets, provision, and all *material* useful to a Mexican emigrant. Above all, let each man have $20 or more in specie, as there will be an excellent opportunity to invest it profitably immediately on crossing the Rio Grande. Volunteers, who will be accepted for six and twelve months' service, must be duly initiated at camp. Let none come who do not mean to do their duty, and who will refuse to be governed by the statute laws of Texas and of the K. G. C. It is earnestly requested that no K. G. C. will appear in camp before the 15th day of September—but that all will be there as soon thereafter as possible. The Rear Guard will remain in camp until Oct. 1. Now let us see on whom the South can depend. If I should die, or be in any way detained, you will find officers of rank and experience to lead you forth. Remember, the K. G. C. do not follow me; they follow a policy which thus far I have had the honor to direct. Our work is great enough, glorious enough, and promises enough to pay us all—to satisfy the most exalted ambition.

For more than six years I have led you on from step to step in the glorious career which now opens before us. I have braved the slurs of Abolitionists and rivals—of disappointed aspirants and bigoted opinionists. I have made your Order strong, and now I ask each of you to exert yourselves in this our critical hour. I have struggled to keep your order clear of rowdyism, and to place you within the pale of the law—I hope and believe I have succeeded. I have now announced the only time for moving ever intended, except Nov. 1, 1859, and that was frustrated by the recognition of our friends' Government in Mexico. In defiance of my express commands, a few unwise persons have fixed numerous periods for movement, when none had been contemplated by me; and those who had a right to know will sustain my declaration.

I will see that your officers are men of experience and ability, and that your *outfit* is the best that can be made under the circumstances. But you must help me. I never refused to help a K. G. C. Now help me—help yourselves!

Fellow-citizens of the South: You have a direct slave interest of *two thousand eight hundred millions of dollars*, ($2,800,000,000.) Can you not give the K. G. C. one dollar each for the slaves you own? Do this and we will duplicate your interest in the Union. There are 300,000 slaveholders in the South. Gentlemen, give us *five dollars* each, and no more negroes will be spirited away on the famous Underground Railroad. There will not be a free negro in the Southern States in 1870, and your cotton production will be fifteen instead of five millions of bales. No more abolition salutes will be fired in Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky. The Agriculturist, the banker, the professional man, the merchant, the mechanic, the minister is respectfully, but urgently asked to help us—if you cannot give us one hundred dollars, give us one dollar.

The citizens of Texas have raised us money and material to the amount of FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT THOUSAND dollars. Let other Southern States now give as much to help in Southernizing Mexico as Vermont, through her Legislature, gave to abolitionize Kansas—($20,000)—and the glory of the South will remain untarnished forever. Are there no ministers in the South as zealous as BEECHER—no capitalists as liberal as GERRIT SMITH, who has contributed forty-five thousand dollars to the Abolition cause—no soldiers as earnest in the defence of Southern rights as old BROWN was in murdering our wives and children?

Donations may be forwarded to any of the following gentlemen, through whom they will be forwarded to Col. N. J. SCOTT, of Auburn, Ala., who is the Paymaster-General and Financial Chairman of the organization: Philip D. Woodhouse, Col. V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Va.; Col. Jno. L. Walker, Charles City, C. H., Va.; A. J. McAlpine, Raleigh, N. C.; Col. Jas. E. Cureton, Lancaster, C. H., S. C.; Col. F. W. Dillard, Columbus, Ga.; Col. H. C. Young, Memphis, Tenn.; Major Charles Bickley, Knoxville, Tenn.; Major Wm. G. Jaeger, Baltimore, Md.; Col. Ben. M. Harney, Louisville, Ky.; Col. James H. R. Taylor, Holly Springs, Miss.; Major H. C. Castellanos, New-Orleans, La.; Wm. H. Judah, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.; Gen. E. Greer and Major Samuel J. Richardson, Marshall, Texas. Or money may be deposited in any of the following banks, to te credit of N. J. SCOTT: Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Richmond; Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh; Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville; Bank of Tennessee, at Memphis; Central Bank of Alabama, at Montgomery, and the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, at New-Orleans; or remittances may be made directly to Col. N. J. SCOTT, Auburn, Ala., who will receipt for the same. All duly commissioned Captains, Surgeons, Engineers and Department Officers, are also hereby authorized to receive donations—receipting for the same, and forwarding them to Col. N. J. SCOTT, Paymaster-General.

Young men of the South—you who have education, talent, money and ambition, come with us: we will show you a nobler field than the gaming table and the rum shop. Come, you who are poor, and hew out the statue of your own fortunes. Friends of the South, this is the last appeal we shall make to you—*it is the first we have made*—if you fail us, to whom shall we resort? Whom will you censure if we fail?

Southern mothers and Southern sisters, if you would feel safe on your pillows in the silent hour of night, if you would see your sons and brothers covered with glory and riches, send them forth and contribute as you can. Remember your mothers of the Revolution—remember the daughters of France, who gave up their jewels—think of ISABELLA and the results of her gifts. Can you not make a few sacrifices—send us the young and vigorous men—we will return them veterans covered with scars and glory.

VIRGINIANS: Ye men of my blood—you whose fathers have been Presidents and counsellors in the nation—ye sons of the men who followed WASHINGTON—*as a Virginian*, whose ancestors with yours settled the country and fought its battles, I appeal to you, help us in men and means.

Maryland, have you no more Watsons? Has Kentucky no more Clays, McKees, and Marshalls? Has Arkansas no more Yells? Has South Carolina no more Butlers and Dickinsons? Texas no more Walkers and Hays? Mississippi no more Davises and McNulty's? Tennessee no more Nelsons? Virginia no more Hamtramcks? North Carolina no more Paines? Georgia no more Jacksons and Calhouns? Alabama no more Withers and Coffees? Louisiana no more Walters and Markses? Has Missouri no more Eastons and Doniphans? All these States are full of gallant and able men. Gentlemen, we invite you to come to us, take your proper places, and serve your country while you may, in a peaceful mode here, but otherwise elsewhere. There will be no *ennui* in our camp.

Though necessarily absent from my head-quarters, Knoxville, Tenn., all letters sent there will meet with a prompt response. I beg to ask all Southern papers friendly to American enterprise, and devoted to Southern interests, to publish this letter, and thus oblige the whole K. G. C. organization, and their fellow-citizen,

GEO. BICKLEY, K. G. C.,
President of the American Legion.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1860.

The Scientific Expedition—Note from Prof. Peck.

LITCHFIELD, CONN., Friday, July 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article published in yesterday's TIMES my name is erroneously connected with Prof. BACHE's Eclipse Expedition to Labrador. The principal scientific gentlemen connected with that Expedition are Prof. ALEXANDER of Princeton, Prof. SMITH of the Naval Academy, President BERNARD of Mississippi, Prof. VENABLE of South Carolina, and Lieut. ASHE of Quebec. They sailed on the 28th of June for Chidley, in the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, Lieut. MURRAY, U. S. N., commanding. In justice to the gentlemen who have volunteered in this noble enterprise, I beg that you will make the necessary correction. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WM. G. PECK.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN NEWARK.—Mr. ROLL, the master of the negro boy whose sudden disappearance created so much excitement in Newark, New-Jersey, a few days ago, has offered $100 reward for the recovery of the fugitive. The *Advertiser* says: "We learn that the slave boy has an uncle in Brooklyn, and it is supposed that his relative concocted the plan for freeing him. It has been ascertained that some blacks in this city went to a Justice in this City on Saturday and asked his opinion concerning a plot to free the boy. Mr. ROLL was warned, but the plot was carried into effect. If the boy should be found in Brooklyn, it is doubtful if he would be surrendered, as the decision in the Lemmon Slave case might be held to cover his right to freedom—Mr. ROLL having landed in New-York State on his passage to this City. Should he be found in New-Jersey he could be recovered under the State laws, as well as the Fugitive Slave law of Congress—the former permitting visitors to bring a reasonable number of enslaved domestics into the State for a temporary period. Mr. ROLL is satisfied that no white person is complicated in the escape. It is stated that the boy recently stole some money from his master, and fear of punishment or sale on his return may have influenced his action."

Politics in Maryland.

THE BELL AND EVERETT RATIFICATION MEETING—RUPTURE IN THE AMERICAN PARTY—A SUSPECTED REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT—PUBLIC REPUDIATION BY THE UNIONISTS OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT—HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS—DIFFICULTIES IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

Straws, we are told, show which way the wind blows; and in this sense, it is presumed, political demonstrations indicate, in some degree, their present and future condition. We have already had our BRECKINRIDGE and LANE and our DOUGLAS and JOHNSON ratification meetings, together with some previous outpourings of the Union Party. My impressions and observations regarding these were given you in a previous letter.

Last night the great Bell and Everett State and City Ratification Mass Meeting, of what is termed the Constitutional Union Party, took place in Monument-square. It was, beyond all question, a very imposing affair. There were present probably ten thousand persons. The weather was favorable to a full turn out. In the assemblage were mingled many of our best, most influential and opulent citizens. Old Whigs and Americans fraternized cordially. As a matter of course the number was swelled considerably by lookers-on of all parties and factions. Some of our papers—the *American* especially—say it was the largest political gathering seen in Baltimore for years; equal, in point of numbers to the Douglas and Breckinridge demonstrations put together. This, I think, is a slight mistake. Though unusually large it failed in meeting general expectation, which was up to a very high point. There was room in the square for more spectators. A brilliant display of ladies adorned the sidewalks, windows, doors, porticos, &c.

Curiosity to see the relative or comparative strength of each opposing portion of disrupted Democracy, it being a novelty, and the first time in the history of our city such an anomaly had been presented for observation, attracted many more to the Douglas and Breckinridge ratifications than would go again. Herein the friends of each were deceived in presuming to estimate their adherents by the numbers present. It was very evident, last night, that a much larger proportion of those composing the audience were supporters of the cause and candidates than were those who participated in the preceding divided Democratic gatherings. Greater unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed, though something seemed wanting to give it that whole-souledness known to Whigs in 1840 and 1844. A fine Glee Club was present, and sang some excellent songs, but the entire assemblage forgot to unite in chorus, as they used to do when HARRISON, CLAY, and others were standard bearers. The Blues' band discoursed eloquently, and there was an imposing display of flags, banners, transparencies, mottoes, &c.

The old American Party, which had a powerful existence and perfect organization here, is not quite satisfied. Some of its members—spoilsmen—don't wish to loose their grasp upon local offices. They dread a transition, and are jealous of suspected aspirants attached to the Union movement. Hence I observe an effort is making by certain refractory spirits, who yet control the old American Council, to reanimate that Order upon what they term the "Straight-Out" American principle,—cutting loose from the Unionists and all others. With this view, they announce a mass meeting of the "Straight-Outs," to take place in Monument-square, on the 31st inst. On this occasion they are to determine upon their future course,—whether to support BELL and EVERETT, or vote independently.

I may as well say—for it is the fact—that the parties to this pretended Americanism are Republicans in disguise, and many of them are only waiting an opportunity to be placed on the record in case of LINCOLN's election, in order to be booked for positions in the Custom-House, the Post-office, and elsewhere, under Federal patronage.

If, therefore, there should be a division of the opposition to Democracy brought about by this means, it might leave Maryland uncertain regarding the Presidential contest, giving her electoral vote to BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS, most likely the former. The men who at present head the movement here alluded to, have influence only with the rough voting element of the old American Party, which, by means of its knock-down propensities, skill in using revolvers, awls, knives, &c., or in fraudulent voting, was all-powerful. Our new Police system, however, and improved election laws, will, hereafter, greatly depreciate the value of such material at elections.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, in its palmy days a Whig organ, subsequently affiliating with the Americans—professing now to be favorable to BELL and EVERETT—favors this insidious overthrow of the Union Party. For some time past this paper has had nearly half its columns devoted to LINCOLN and Republicanism, with an occasional *weak tea* editorial—enough merely to keep up a show—faintly praising BELL and EVERETT. The State Central Committee discovering this double game, not wishing to have a secret emissary fostered in the camp, had a meeting yesterday and repudiated the *Patriot* by public resolution, forewarning all true Union men of a snake in the grass. Thus the old *Patriot*, which for over forty years did battle for the Whigs, has been turned over to its more congenial idols, the Republicans. Some suppose it will, before the campaign ends, put the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN at its mast-head.

The Union demonstration last night gave, without doubt, significant evidence of great strength and vitality, but, as I have before said, with a formidable division in the American Party, whilst undergoing a sloughing process, there is no certainty how the State will go. A united Opposition would certainly give her Electoral vote to BELL and EVERETT by a large majority.

The democratic Party is still at fierce antagonisms. There seems no hope of their being brought together on the Presidential question. In local affairs I have no doubt they will unite together, as any other course would leave them not the slightest chance of carrying the State or city next Fall.

It is a significant fact that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS took no part in the Union ratification meeting last night. He was not invited to participate. This, of course, he will consider a slight. It may, and no doubt will, tend to excite his ire, and cause him to unite more fully with the Republicans, or the "Straight Out" Americans, which is only a disguised name for Republicanism. Whatever may be said of his presumed erratic course, there is no man in our city who wields a stronger influence, by his fascinating stump oratory over certain parties, than this same personage. He is potent for good or evil to the cause he approves or opposes.

We have it excessively hot—thermometer 92 degrees. Business dull—very many have gone to the Springs.

XENOPHON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21.

$5,000	Ill. Int. '60	100⅛	19	Harlem R. Pref.	42¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s	96⅛	50	do s60	42⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100⅛	110	Mich. Cen. R.	53
3,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ex.	100½	50	do b30	53⅛
16,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	98	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	94	250	do	16⅞
500	do	94¼	200	do	16¾
3,000	T.H.&Alt. 1st M.	79	35	M. S. & N.I.g.s. b60	37½
7,000	LaC.&M.L.Gr.b.	18½	400	do	37¼
22,000	C.& N. W. 1st M.	60	250	do	37
5,000	L.E.&W.1 M.b. s7	73	255	Clev., Col. & Cin R	94½
10	Bank of Com	100	37	do	94
5	Am. Ex. Bank	102½	580	Panama R. b60	125
17	do	103	205	do	124½
17	Metropolitan Bk	112	15	do	124¾
9	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96½	150	do s60	124
26	Pacific M. S. Co	89	100	do b30	124¾
36	do	88¾	475	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	70
100	do s30	88	10	do	70¼
200	do b60	88¾	100	do b30	70¼
50	do b45	88¾	300	do	70⅞
100	do b60	88½	100	do	70½
50	do b30	88½	100	do b10	70½
50	do	88	300	do b60	70¾
100	do s30	87	400	do b60	71
100	Reading Railroad	42½	100	do b39	71
560	do b30	42¾	335	Gal. & Chi. R.	68
200	do	42⅞	300	do	68½
98	Del. L. & W. R.	96	100	do b30	68¼
2,400	N. Y. Central R.	82	300	do b60	68¾
100	do s10	82	150	do b60	68⅜
450	do b60	82¼	50	do b60	68⅝
350	do s60	82	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
200	do	82¼	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35
100	do s60	81⅞	400	do	35½
100	do b10	82¼	300	do	35¼
260	Erie Railroad	21½	50	do s60	35
50	do s60	21½	400	do b30	35¾
25	do	21¼	200	do b60	35⅜
100	do b60	22	100	do s30	35
100	Hudson River R.	53½	700	Chic. & Rock I'd R	74½
50	do b10	53½	100	do b60	74⅞
50	do s60	53⅝	300	do b30	74⅝
200	do b60	54	400	do b60	74¾
100	do s60	53½	50	do s60	74⅜
50	do c	53¾	100	do s30	74⅝
20	Harlem Railroad	15	50	Ch.Bur.& Q R. b60	78¾
15	do	15¼	50	do b60	78⅜
900	do b30	15½	350	do	78
200	do	15½	100	do s30	78
200	do b15	15¾	100	do s60	77¾
1545	do	15⅝			

MONDAY, July 23—A. M.

The foreign import entries at New-York continue active as usual in July, but during the past week they were less than the previous report by about two millions of dollars, and fall below the corresponding week of last season by $1,494,000—thus reducing the previous excess in July to $181,000. The total, including the dry goods table in our last paper, is $5,877,377, against $7,372,155 same week last year. The ordinary exports of the week figure largely, by comparison with last season, the total of clearances being $2,074,433, against $802,204. The export of Specie to Europe was:

By *Persia*, on Wednesday	$450,000
By *Etna*, on Thursday	214,152
By *Fulton*, on Saturday	666,593
By *Glasgow*, on Saturday	159,988
Total	$1,490,733

The shipments, the corresponding week last season, were $2,029,211. While the registered movement of Specie, through the week, appears against the Bank Average, the receipts, in various moderate sums, by express from Boston and the South and West, have qualified the export demand, and the Sub-Treasury balance being steady, we look for no material falling off on the statement to be made up this afternoon. The Discount market holds easy on paper within 90 days' date, and the supply of Money offered on demand Loan to the Brokers, at 5 ℘ cent., is rather in advance of their wants on Stock collateral, notwithstanding a very active and speculative time on the Stock Exchange. While the Banks show less inclination than in June to take long-date paper, and a more decided preference for the shortest bills and loans at call, the Discount Brokers are enabled to get higher rates off 4@6 months' lists of paper, the very best of which rule at 6 ℘ cent., and fair names at 6½@7 ℘ cent. They still, however, place prime 30@60 day acceptances at 5@5½ ℘ cent., and occasionally a choice selection of 90 days and 4 months will go at 5½ ℘ cent. The terms for Foreign Exchange hold steady, most of the business of the week at 109⅞ on London, and f.5.14⅜ on Paris. The demand for Saturday's mail was called moderate for the season, though we attribute this in part to the circumstance that the Importers are well engaged in paying Duties and passing their goods through the Custom-house. The last mail from England brought some considerable reclamations on Cotton, owing to the pressure to sell at Liverpool, and the sacrifices incurred by some of the weaker factors in that market—one or two of whom were unable to meet their payments. The later telegraphic advices by St. Johns represent a better market for Cotton after the *Africa* sailed. There was more confidence also in the general trade of the Kingdom, from a favorable turn in the harvest weather, and one of the leading financial authorities in London predicts an early reduction of the Bank rate of Discount to 3½ ℘ cent.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as for the Calendar year, begining 1st January last, since when to the 1st July the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Specie, were:

New-York, exclusive of Specie, were	$117,031,000
Add three weeks in July	18,324,594
Total to date	$135,355,594
Against same date, 1859	146,183,019
Decrease since Jan. 1	$10,827,425

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from

Jan. 1 to July 1	$43,568,060
Add three weeks in July	5,451,033
Total to date	$49,019,033
Against same date, 1859	34,600,119
Increase since Jan. 1	$14,418,914

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to July 1	$21,581,000
Add since July 1	3,955,729
Total to date	$25,536,729
Against same date, 1859	40,979,479
Decrease since Jan. 1	$15,442,750

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102@102
New-York Central	84@82
New-York and Erie	20⅝@24¼@21¼
Reading	42⅛@43⅛@43
Rock Island	73⅞@75@74⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	38@39¾@37
Michigan Southern, old	18@19¾@16⅝
Michigan Central	53⅛@54@53
Toledo	36¼@37⅝@35¼
Galena	68@70@68
Illinois Central	67@71
Panama	127½@124
Pacific Mail	91⅛@85@85⅛
Missouris	82¼@82
Virginias	92¼@92
Tennessees	90⅛@90
Illinois Central Bonds	93@94¼
Hudson River	50⅞@54¾@53¾
Harlem Preferred	42@42¾
Delaware and Hudson	96⅛@96⅝
Burlington and Quincy	76⅛@78⅛@78

The upward speculation in Stocks noticed in our last weekly review continued to gain strength up to Wednesday afternoon, when the excitement and eagerness among buyers, as well as prices, were at the height of the week. The day following some slight concessions were made in most of the Share prices, and on Friday the reaction assumed a decided shape, though not extending to the entire speculative list. By Saturday noon, when the Board of Brokers adjourned for half a holiday, the decline amounted, on New-York Central, to 2 ℘ cent.; on Erie, 2½; on Michigan Guaranteed, 2⅞; on Toledo, 2¼; on Galena, 2; on Rock Island, ⅝, and on Reading, ½ ℘ cent., from the best rates of the week; though still leaving Galena, Erie, Reading and Rock Island rather higher than at the beginning. On the other hand, a large additional rise was had on Illinois Central, Hudson River and Harlem, and upon nearly all the Railway Mortgages usually dealt in at the Board, and this was well maintained until the close. The weakness in New-York Central, which is variously attributed to the non-advance in the rate of the half-yearly dividend in August, and to some further steps taken by the Canal Board and the Attorney-General on the old Toll question, first broke the market, and while a partial *Bearish* feeling manifested itself against this particular stock, it seemed to be more with the purpose of dulling the general *Bull* speculation than to put out heavy lines upon the influences referred to. The price after gradually receding to 82 ℘ cent., as it stood about the beginning of the month, closed steady. The sudden rapid rise in Erie shares to 24¼ ℘ cent. early in the week was nearly all lost on Friday and Saturday, though the advance in the Bonds of the Company to par for the Seconds, 98 for the Thirds, 80 for the Fourths, and 74 for the Fifths, was fully maintained, and 49 ℘ cent. bid for the Common or unsecured Bonds. The Western list, as noted above, was irregular. The rise in Michigan Guaranteed from 26 to 39¾ in about thirty days was followed by a fall to 37 ℘ cent., and Toledo also receded after almost the same rapid advancement. The Street generally looked for even a more decided break in Galena, which, unlike the others, had gone up against a constantly declining scale of earnings, and a considerable line of *Shorts* was probably made on this calculation, but the stock yields with much reluctance, and closed in demand at 68 ℘ cent. The impression made on Rock Island from the best price of the week was very slight, and the stock appears to have a steady, appreciative support in the market, which, as we near the practical results of the new and superabundant harvest in Illinois and Iowa, is more likely to advance to 80 than to fall much, if anything, below 70 ℘ cent. The connecting line on the west of the river, which is being gradually and surely prosecuted through one of the best agricultural districts of Iowa, is already a most important auxiliary to the Rock Island traffic. This Company—the Mississippi and Missouri—under the Presidency of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, has had many financial obstacles to contend with since the crisis of 1857, but these have been overcome by the indomitable energy of the principal contractor, Mr. DURANT, without pressing the mortgages of the road upon the attention of either the Money or Stock Market; and it is a source of more than ordinary congratulation that upon the eve of a great harvest in the young and rapidly growing State through the entire breadth of which it is to pass several important sections have been added to the completed work, west of Iowa City. The determined rise in Illinois Central goes ahead wholly irrespective of the English Market, which for some years controlled the price, and which at last advices stood at 59¼ ℘ cent.—that is, $34 75 ℘ scrip share for $75 paid in, against 71 ℘ cent., or $44 ℘ scrip share in New-York. Another installment of $5 is now being up, so that the present price is equal to $49 for $80 paid up. The progressive gain on the traffic in May and June is likely to be maintained in July and August, and to be exceeded in the Fall months, and this circumstance, connected with the freedom of the concern from financial trouble—the Free Land Bonds, due 1st September, being in large part paid off, and the remainder provided for whenever presented—appears to have encouraged new confidence, at home, in the ultimate success of a property which has alternately exercised the speculative doubts and hopes of the London and New-York markets for six or eight years past. The Construction mortgage of the Company advanced during the week, and closed at 94½ ℘ cent. Michigan Central has shown more steadiness in price, while the shares of the Burlington and Chicago, under the same Boston management, have advanced 2 ℘ cent. for the week, and about 8@10 ℘ cent. since the close of June. The speculative movement in Harlem was again active on Saturday, and ran chiefly on the common shares, and the demand for Hudson River was again firm.

The shares of the Panama Road and Pacific Steamship Line constituted a marked exception to the general interest in the Stock Exchange dealings the past week. The sales of the first were not heavy in amount, but at constantly receding prices. The quotation at the beginning of the week, 127½, fell to $125 by Friday afternoon, (misprinted 126 in our last paper,) and to 124 on Saturday. The Pacific Mail kept up fairly until Friday, when 89 was about the best bid, and the next day the price fell rapidly to 85 ℘ cent. The cause of weakness then transpired in a rumor, which we have reason to believe is substantially true, that Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of the old United States Mail line hence to Aspinwall, backed by his friends, is about to bring into employment, on both sides the Isthmus, a fleet of five or six steamers of the old line on this side, which Mr. VANDERBILT threw out of employment after his recent compromise and consolidation of interests with the Pacific Company. It was not before known to the public where Mr. ROBERTS stood under the new arrangement, though it has not altogether escaped notice that Mr. VANDERBILT's own steamers, the *Ariel*, *North Star* and *Northern Light* were exclusively performing the service hence to Aspinwall. The tacit impression at the time, that the "Atlantic and Pacific Company," (the successors, in one sense, of the old United States Mail,) and Mr. VANDERBILT were the same, and that Mr. ROBERTS, as a managing Director and the sturdy friend, for some years past, of Mr. VANDERBILT in his steamship *imbroglios*, was duly cared for, turns out to have been a mistake—altogether so. As we now understand the case, he feels that he was virtually thrown overboard from the start, and that Mr. VANDERBILT has not treated him well in leaving on his hands, wholly unemployed, the *Moses Taylor*, *Granada* and several other boats of the old line, and, of consequence, he is about to seek employment for them, in competition with the Pacific Company on the Pacific and VANDERBILT on this side—and possibly, in competition with the Panama Road, if another transit can be opened for his use over the Central American Isthmus. The last rumor we deem a bare possibility. It is not half so important to the new opposition as the question of the ability of Mr. ROBERTS and the willingness of his solid friends to go into a fight with such a monopoly as Mr. VANDERBILT and the Pacific Mail have recently constituted and harmonized upon. Meanwhile, the *Granada* has already been dispatched to the Pacific and the *Moses Taylor*, we hear, is about ready to follow in the same direction.

The following quotations of uncurrent Money are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-5@ —	S. Carolina & Ga.	@1¼
New-York State	3-10@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	2
N. Jersey (ex. F. B's)	1-5@ —	Louisiana	1 @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜	Missouri	2 @ —
Interior Penn	⅜@ ¾	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	1 @ —
Delaware, 5 and up	1-5@ —	Mobile, Ala.	1½@ —
Interior Maryland	½@ ⅝	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Virginia	¾@ 1	Canada	⅜@ ⅜
North Carolina	1¼@1⅜		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	@80c. ℘ acre.	@87c. ℘ acre.
120 acres	@80c. ℘ acre.	@87c. ℘ acre.
80 acres	@85c. ℘ acre.	@93c. ℘ acre.
40 acres	$1 05 ℘ acre.	$1 15 ℘ acre.

The decease of Mr. GEORGE E. KUHNHARDT, an old and esteemed merchant of this City, and Consul for Hamburg, is announced to his family and friends by the last mail from Germany, whither he had gone in the hope of recruiting his weak health.

The Baltimore *Sun* thus refers to the removal of a judicial difficulty in the way of dividing, in Scrip, the income of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, which was invested in the construction of the Road, previous to 1857:

There have been indications for some weeks that the injunctions against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, restraining it from paying out the extra scrip dividend of 30 ℘ cent., declared three years ago, were likely to be removed—that is, those laid by the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. These indications have become realities this week, as on Wednesday afternoon last the suits, by agreement, were quietly withdrawn by counsel on behalf of both the city and the State. One or two injunctions lately applied for in the name of private parties, on insignificant amounts of stock, were not deemed of any consequence, and consequently the Company gave the required bond in those cases, (which, in covering all possible damages, could not be much,) and has since gone on paying out the dividend which had been so long locked up. In response to inquiries from the city, the Company had some time ago stated that it was prepared to pay the accumulated interest of 18 ℘ cent. on the scrip, in cash, one-half the 1st June, and the other half the 1st September next. With the withdrawal of the injunctions, therefore, the city has already received 9 ℘ cent. of the interest in cash, and its certificates for $1,050,000 in scrip; the State has done likewise, and many individual holders of title to the extra dividend have also, in the past two days, received their 9 ℘ cent. in cash, with the expectation of getting the other half in September.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of some of the Railway earnings in that vicinity:

The gross earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road from all sources, for June, foot up to nearly thirty-four thousand dollars, comprising the largest freight business of any June since the road was opened. The earnings of the line thus far in July are considerably in excess of those for the first two weeks of July, 1859.

On the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road the gross earnings in the second week of July, are about two thousand dollars in excess of the same week of last year—the gain for the first two weeks of this month over 1859 being nearly thirty-five hundred dollars.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	36,583	968,671	49,633	1,055,650
Schuylkill Canal	38,551	600,393	40,925	643,527
Lehigh Valley R.	11,076	322,074	12,443	442,846
Lehigh Canal	30,483	430,298	34,429	460,690
Scranton, South	13,328	304,056	19,042	414,392
Scranton, North	5,072	99,848	5,071	103,135
Penn. Coal Co.	23,615	230,287	27,911	239,879
Del. & H. Co.	19,917	215,945	14,816	191,761
Wyoming, South	—	144,658	—	129,641
Wyoming, North	—	7,332	—	13,247
Shamokin	4,211	72,784	4,887	88,049
Trevorton	2,887	64,328	1,784	49,399
Broad Top	2,220	65,840	4,114	99,435
Sh. Mt. H. Thomas	1,033	24,348	2,847	44,147
Lykens Valley	1,442	19,438	2,307	29,268
Total	190,473	3,570,322	230,188	4,004,966

The receipts of the Chicago and North Western Road for the second week in July, 1860, are:

From passengers		$4,348 36
From Freight, &c.		5,194 32
Total		$9,542 68
Same week in 1859:		
From Passengers	$2,699 27	
From Freight, &c.	2,820 11	—$5,519 38
Increase in 1860		$4,023 30

The receipts of Grain at Chicago for the past week and for the previous two weeks in July, compare as follows with last season:

	1860. bushels.	1859. bushels.
July 3	960,345	292,421
July 10	685,887	190,072
July 17	996,982	304,170

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday says of the Schuylkill trade:

There was a perfect rush for sending coal on Friday and Saturday last, the two days included in this week, before the rise in freights took place, and the quantity sent exceeds that of the previous week 4,769 tons. On Saturday about 16,000 tons were permitted by Canal, and the Railroad sent 9,000,—making 25,000 tons for a single day. The quantity sent during the two days was not less than 45,000 tons, about half the week's supply. The trade by Canal has slacked off some 700 or 800 cars per day, and it is rumored that in a few instances a reduction in price, from 5 to 10 cents a ton, has taken place by Canal for New-York, but it is confined only to a few parties, and in these cases, we presume, it will be only temporary, as the heaviest shippers prefer stopping to reducing prices, and some have curtailed their productions from one-fourth to one-third already, sooner than submit to a reduction. Freights to the East have declined a shade from Port Richmond, and the trade to that point is as active as ever in consequence, and all the cars of the Railroad Company are in use. We have heard of no deduction having been made for coal sent to Port Richmond so far, although efforts are making to effect it. The activity of trade at that point will, in all probability, prevent it, as another advance of 15 cents per ton is advertised to take place on the 1st of September.

The Chicago *Commercial Express* of Mr. WELLS, especially devoted to the Grain trade, says of the harvest:

"The weather has been incomparably fine since the Spring wheat harvest commenced until yesterday, when a light rain was followed by a hot misty day, which it would be hard to persuade a great many people was not all owing to the eclipse. Wheat was too far advanced for injury to the large portion still standing, and, as it is now clearing up, no harm will result to that in shock, and cutting will commence with redoubled vigor. There is probably some disappointment of the highest hopes in regard to the yield, but still it is a large average. We do not hear of less than 15 bushels in any section, while the great majority report 20 to 25 bushels, and some portions of Wisconsin and Iowa promise 30 bushels, a few fields under the most favorable circumstances turning out 30 to 35. We now think the general average of the Spring wheat crop will be 22 to 25 bushels—by far the largest ever harvested. Corn is really all that it has been represented. We have recently passed over the line of the Illinois Central and the Burlington and Quincy Roads, in order to see with our own eyes there is no exaggeration. Although familiar with corn crops in the Northwest for twenty-five years, we have never seen the equal of this season in condition at the middle of July, and it is undeniable that Illinois never had such a breadth of land in corn before; the prospect is, therefore, that the greatest crop will come in next Fall ever gathered."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 6,440 bbls. Flour, 328 bbls. Corn Meal, 97,865 bushels Wheat, 56,871 bushels Corn, 1,525 bushels Oats, 170 bushels Rye, 14,512 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Malt, 1,397 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,421 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 90 bbls. at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,044 bbls., including 667 bbls. Pots, and 377 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, at former rates; sales, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues heavy, the available supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers, while most holders appear to be eager to sell. The reported transactions add up only 9,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40; superfine Western at $5 00@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65, mainly within the range, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 70	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in very slack demand, including superfine, at $5@$5 10, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 450 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and lower. The demand is limited. We have heard of sales of only 39,500 bushels, including white Canada on private terms; white Western, at $1 42@$1 48; red Western (Winter) $1 32; Milwaukee Club $1 26@$1 27; Chicago Spring (reported) $1 24; and new red Southern, at $1 38, ℘ bushel. Corn is less sought after and is tending downward. Sales transpired to-day of only 21,000 bushels at 61½c.@62½c., chiefly at 62c. for sound mixed Western; 65c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at 81c.@82c. ℘ bushel. Sales, 3,100 bushels. Oats are quiet, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 38c.@40c.; State 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@39c. ℘ bushel.

Stocks at Liverpool.

	Wheat, Qrs.	Barley, Qrs.	Malt, Qrs.	Oats, Qrs.	Beans, Qrs.
June 30. 1859	367,362	2,305	3,470	24,066	6,858
1860	248,165	1,460	4,369	27,885	23,345

	Peas, Qrs.	Indian Corn, Qrs.	Oatmeal, Sacks.	Flour, Sacks.	Flour, Bbls.
June 30. 1859	2,710	108,827	22,919	183,119	93,710
1860	9,258	133,248	24,375	116,632	100,901

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1, to July 18.

	Receipts. 1860.	Receipts. 1859.	Shipments. 1860.	Shipments. 1859.
Flour bbls.	232,161	217,032	256,425	192,674
Wheat, bus.	1,910,732	1,460,928	1,561,150	1,154,064
Corn bus.	9,923,294	2,865,145	7,370,867	1,890,634
Oats, bus.	632,164	388,399	496,219	232,110
Rye, bus.	64,293	27,726	13,715	2,612
Barley, bus.	192,671	121,229	45,130	47,040

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 85c.@95c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts have been limited, yet buyers have purchased sparingly—the sales of the week having been confined to 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, to go out of town, 21@22 ℔, 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 540 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, in bond, 21 ℔, 24c., less duty, 6 months, usual selection; 4,070 Dry Port au Platte, 16@17 ℔., 16c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,750 City Slaughers, 60@70 ℔., 8½c., cash; 700 Country Slaughters, 60 ℔., 8½c.@9c., cash; 134 Tennessee Slaughters, 60 ℔., 7¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 315,600, (same time last year, 189,900—year before, 103,400,) and 32 bales Cow and Buffalo. The week's movement in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The depression existing in our market for some time past, has this week been increased by London advices of the first of the month, announcing very extensive failures in the trade there, and consequent panic, and a decline in the price of Hides. Dullness has continued throughout the week, and sales to any extent are at the moment impossible, unless at a considerable reduction. The receipts are quite light, so that there have been but few to move from the wharf, and holders of those in store, seeing the condition of the market, have refrained from attempting to press sales. A few small parcels of Buenos Ayres were taken by out-of-town buyers at 23c., showing a decline of 1½c.@2c. from last week's rates, and offers of the same price would doubtless be accepted for other parcels. By the arrival of the *Africa's* mails, last evening, we learn that confidence was partially restored, and the English markets were moderately active. Market Hides, in which a decline of 30@40 ℘ cent. had been quoted, had recovered a greater part of the loss. In Foreign Hides nothing had been done, but no serious decline was looked for. It is impossible to predict the future course of the market, but appearances certainly favor a decline in prices. Our quotations are entirely nominal, transactions being too limited to establish a price."

HOPS—Sales 70 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—The business in this line during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole: Business during the past week has been moderate only, at somewhat easier rates than heretoford. The unfavorable advices from Europe have turned the market in favor of buyers. Oak Sole: Transactions have been made to a fair extent, at quoted prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather, about 51,300 sides. The Tanners' Union will hold their next regular meeting on the second Wednesday in August, proximo. Upper in the rough and finished stock are very quiet, and rates rule downward for both descriptions. Boots and Shoes: Stock well assorted, sales small, and prices unchanged. At Boston, the trade sale was numerously attended by Southern and Western dealers, and goods brought fair prices."

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at about previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues dull and heavy, including common at $1 50 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after at prices ranging from 36c.@39c. for rejected to choice, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better request, mainly for future delivery, and sales have been reported of 3,400 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, here, at $19 35@$19 50; New Mess, (1,500 bbls.,) deliverable, at the option of the buyer, during the month of August, $19 62½; New Prime, here, $14 25@$14 37½; New Prime, (1,000 bbls.,) deliverable at the option of the buyer, in August, at $14 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet at 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged. The day's transactions add up 400 tcs. and bbls., at 13½c.@13¾c., ℘ ℔. Beef is inquired for and is steady; 350 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, selling at 7c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day amounted to 2,250 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c., with 600 boxes Havana, part at 7½c., and 2,600 bags Bahia on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 21c. ℘ gallon, the general asking price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., with 9,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.@8d. For London, 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d.; 18,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d.; 1,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; and 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Sicilian brig, 142 tons, to Malta, at $1,000; an Austrian brig, to Gloucester, Eng., Wheat, 10c., in bulk; bark *Fortune*, 436 tons, to Antwerp, something over £900; ship *Alfred Storer*, 1,116 tons, from Quebec to London, Deals, £5 5s.; ship *Evening Star*, 776 tons, from Richmond to Havre, on account French Government, Tobacco, 32s. 6d.; bark *Crusoe*, 342 tons, to Rotterdam, $4,250; a bark, 532 tons, from Norfolk to Portsmouth, Eng., Oak Timber, £3 ℘ load; a schooner, 1,100 bbls., to Aux Cayes and back, $1,100; one, 1,600 bbls. to St. Domingo and back, $1,100; one, 200 tons, from Savanna la-Mar, Jam., to New-York, Wood, $4; a brig, 200 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,000; a tern. schooner, 290 tons, from Havana, with privilege one other port on the north side, to New-York, Sugar, $5 50, and Molasses $3; a brig, 250 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, $5 25 and $3; two from North Side Cuba to New-York, same rates; a schooner, 179 tons, from Malaga to San Francisco; ship *Resolute*, 745 tons, to Bordeaux, a brig, 300 tons, to Cadiz and back, on terms not transpired.

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ALADDIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY AND SON—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WINTER GARDEN—KIM KA—VOL-AU-VENT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WERNER—DICK, THE NEWSBOY—MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CINDERELLA—MONS. DUCHALUMEAU.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL—NECROMANCY.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 14th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings our California correspondence to the 30th of June, together with our usual semi-monthly batch of correspondence from New-Granada, and Central and South America. The treasure list by the *Ariel* adds up only $673,290. Our Panama correspondent mentions the fact that Mr. VANDERBILT had written to his agent at Aspinwall to receive no mail on board the *Ariel*, and no private letters without pre-payment at the rate of 30 cents per half ounce—200 per cent. more than the Government charge. In consequence of this order, it was expected that the mails from the South Pacific and Central America would have to remain over until Government made some arrangement for their transmission.

New-Granada still continued in a state of commotion, and war preparations were still actively progressing. Indeed, it was reported at Panama that a battle had already been fought, but the report needed confirmation. The State of Bolivar had already declared itself independent, and Magdalena was expected soon to follow her example Santander, however, though sympathizing with the revolutionists, refuses to take the extreme steps. Gen. HERRAN, the former Minister to the United States, still retained command of the Army, having been indubed to forego his intention to resign and return to the United States. Gen. JONES, U. S. Minister to Bogota, returned on the *Ariel*, having obtained leave of absence.

We receive by this arrival our usual budget of news from the South Pacific, two weeks later than previous advices. From Chili, we learn that Congress had been in session for about a fortnight, but had succeeded in accomplishing nothing, though several measures of importance were awaiting consideration. The mining districts are reported to be prosperous, the Copiapo mines being unusually productive. The grain market is reported more active, owing to the reception of large outside orders. In Bolivia, a great depression in trade is still reported, on account of the stoppage of intercourse with Peru. President CASTILLA, of the latter country, has not yet put his threat of blockading the port of Cobija into execution. There is little change in affairs in Peru to notice. CASTILLA was still in the ascendant, and likely to remain so. The French vessels of war were still at Callao, waiting, it was understood, until the French Emperor could be heard from relative to some point in controversy between the two countries. Mr. CLAY, the American Minister, had not yet demanded his passports, and as he was still in daily intercourse with the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the presumption was that there was a prospect that the question in dispute would be amicably adjusted. Ex-President ROBLES, of Ecuador, who had been temporarily residing in Peru, was rumored to have gone to assist in the overthrow of FRANCO, now President of Ecuador.

The news from Central America is not of special importance. The Republic of Guatemala continued tranquil, and the newspapers were discussing the propriety of introducing Coolie labor into the country, in order more rapidly to develop its resources. A decree had been issued by the Salvadorian Government prohibiting the importation of foreign spirits after the 31st inst. The provisions of the decree are believed to be unconstitutional, and have been protested against by the foreign merchants. Another decree imposes a tax of ten per cent. on the value of silver exported. The Costa Rican Congress were discussing T. F. MEAGHER's project for a railroad across the country, from Boca del Tora to Punta Mala. There was strong opposition to it, and there was little probability of its succeeding.

According to the dispatch of our special correspondent at Washington, the question of the proposed intervention by France in Mexican affairs is now settled. He states that M. DUBOYS DE SALIGNY, the Special Minister of France to Mexico, is expected to arrive in Washington about the 1st of September, for the purpose of consulting with our Government prior to proceeding to his destination. It is further understood that the purpose of the Emperor NAPOLEON to interfere in Mexican affairs has been already communicated to the State Department, and that the coöperation of our Government has been solicited, but such coöperation was promptly refused as contrary to our national policy. England will join France in the intervention as a guaranty that religious toleration shall be the basis of any settlement that may be made.

An important circular is about to be issued by the Postmaster-General, for the better regulation of the affairs of the Department. Postage-stamps, and not money, must in all cases be used for prepayment, and the use of the rating-stamp in canceling is prohibited. More care is to be exercised both in postmarking letters and in canceling stamps.

The venerable JOSEPH GALES, for so many years connected with the *National Intelligencer* establishment at Washington, died on Saturday night, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

A dispatch from Van Buren, Ark., announces an accident to the Overland mail-coach, which was expected to delay the arrival about thirty hours. The horses ran away in the mountain pass of the Choctaw Nation, completely wrecking the coach, killing one person and wounding several others.

Advices from the Pike's Peak gold region to the 15th inst. have been received. The severe drouth which prevailed during the latter part of June and the first of July had been relieved by frequent showers of rain, much to the joy of the agriculturists. New gold deposits are reported as having been discovered on the west slope of the Rooge, a hundred miles west of the California Gulch, from which lumps of marvelous richness and value had been taken. The reports, however, lack confirmation. The United States troops from Camp Floyd in Utah, destined for Arizona, had passed through Denver City. Business is reported dull.

The Savannah Republican Blues were on Saturday escorted by the City Guard on a visit to the Institutions. They inspected Randall's Island, the Workhouse, Almshouse, Penitentiary and Island Hospital, and subsequently partook of a sumptuous collation at the suburban residence of B. M. WHITLOCK, Esq. Various patriotic speeches were made during the day. This morning the Blues have an [illegible] in Bond-street at 10 o'clock, and possibly a review by the Mayor.

On Saturday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge LEONARD, with consent of the District-Attorney, reduced the bail in the case of HOFFMAN, the alleged defaulting secretary and transfer clerk of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from $22,000 to $10,000. It is probable that this sum may be forthcoming and the young man released from the City Prison until his trial, which will not take place till September or October, if, indeed, it is not further delayed.

The Stock Market on Saturday was quite irregular in the course of prices. There was a break down of 5 ₩ cent. in Pacific Mail, on the report of new competition from Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Panama shares were also weak. New-York Central closed steady, at 92 ₩ cent. Several of the Western Bonds weaker than on Friday; others, like the Illinois Central, stronger. Railway Bonds firm. No change in the rates of Money or Foreign bills. The export of Specie was $826,000.

Flour and Wheat were lightly dealt in, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was quiet and depressed. Pork was more active. Beef and Lard were in fair request. Sugars were in good demand. Other commodities were rather sparingly sought after. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 452 vessels of all classes in port.

The Griefs of Galway.

The history of the Galway steamship subsidy adds another leaf to that formidable doomsday book—the Wrongs of Ireland. Two years ago, all that had ever been predicted of the greatness to be achieved by that westernmost Irish port, if made the point of departure for a line of transatlantic steamers, was suddenly carried to the verge of realization by the appearance and intervention of Mr. JOHN ORRELL LEVER, a Manchester capitalist, not without successful experience in ocean navigation. Recognizing the peculiar recommendations of the harbor, and all the splendid possibilities so eloquently said and sung by Father DALY, the Galwegian priest, in whose person are so harmoniously united the attributes of an Oberlin and a Bossuet, Mr. LEVER at once projected the steam communication that was to pour through the Irish town the wealth of the Western World, and with rare energy allowed but a few weeks to elapse before setting in motion the *Indian Empire* as the inadequate forerunner of other craft more stupendous, upon which British shipbuilders were to be promptly set at work. It could not be otherwise than that Irish enthusiasm should go wild over this flattering enterprise. Festivals were had, dinners were eaten, Father DALY toasted Mr. LEVER as the youthful saviour of the country, Mr. LEVER replied with encouragements and engagements which simply drove his auditory mad; and in truth it seemed that all the evils suffered by the Celt at the hands of the Englishman, from the days of HENRY BEAUCLERK, were to be repaired by this heaven-sent progeny of Manchester spindles.

For a while there was that in practice which seemed to justify some such extravagance. The ships, old and perilous as they were, carried good freight-lists and throngs of passengers. The Galwegian wharves and thoroughfares assumed unprecedented life. The turf, which had flourished greenly for centuries in the principal streets, began to fade beneath the tramp of thronging and unaccustomed feet. The period of redemption was clearly at hand. There was joy accordingly.

Joy modified, however, by that Archimedean want, a fulcrum whereon their invaluable LEVER might move the world. To place the new line on a proper footing new ships were required; and the purse of the Englishman was not long enough, unaided, to meet the requirement. There is a sort of magnetism affecting people so situated which naturally draws their attention to the public treasury. Mr. LEVER sought of the Derby Ministry a subsidy as compensation for carrying the colonial mails. Father DALY went up to London, and with irresistible rhetoric swept away all the scruples of Lord DERBY. Money was secretly bestowed upon lobby agents, in sums of £10,000 to each, to forward the application. It succeeded. The money was almost within the hands of the speculators. Upon the strength of the apparent certainty, four monstrous steamships, named after the four Irish provinces, were ordered; and all was security, when an impertinent inquiry into the business was ordered by Parliament; and while the subject was discussed the Tories untimely passed from office.

The hopes of Galway there culminated. To secure his £178,000 became a dearer object to their benefactor than the welfare of the endangered port; and the last year has been spent by him in an active siege of Downing-street, with occasional predatory expeditions into Lombard-street. It has been a year of begging and borrowing. The ships were nearly ready for delivery, and payments had to be met. The *Connaught* was already launched. The great obstacle in the way of success with the Whiggish successors of Lord DERBY's friends, was a counter demand of the Montreal Steamship Company, who, pleading the precedent of the Cunard and Lever concessions, claimed for the Canadian vessels equal encouragement; and pointed to the admirable conduct of their enterprise, which had so long sustained itself without the aid usually vouchsafed by Government.

This Montreal application has proved fatal to Galway. Hungry for the subsidy so long held in suspense by official obstinacy, and unable to grasp a farthing without compromise, LEVER has thrown Galway overboard; and consolidating his interest with the Canadian Company, has given all that was promised the deserted town to the northern port of Londonderry. The ships with Irish appellations are to alternate with the Montreal steamers in the service between Liverpool and British North America, touching outward and inward at the maritime capital of Ulster. And so the short-lived glory of Galway has passed away.

The grief and disappointment of Ireland at this result is inexpressible. The Dublin Press howls with indignation. The only consolation of the Galwegians is that their hated rivals of Limerick are equally disappointed. As for LEVER, his name is doomed to descend to posterity laden with fearful execrations, such as have hitherto been monopolized by CROMWELL. He is to be remembered with all the malignity of Milesian hate as a pecuniary traitor, who sold the hapless island for a paltry and insufficient clu(ch at English gold.

POLITICAL HARI-KARI.—The apprehensions of the Japanese that communication with civilization might corrupt their national manners, appears likely to operate the other way. At Washington, at least, the politicians have adopted that hitherto peculiar institution of the islanders, the *hari-kari*, with extravagant enthusiasm; insomuch that the main anxiety of the party managers seems to be to excel in ripping themselves up. Thus the Douglas interest astonishes the simple-minded by declining to form any alliance with the Breckinridge party, even where no other hope of securing a vote is presented. In the vast deeps of political profundity there are of course valid reasons for this daringly independent course; but there are those who persist in thinking that Mr. DOUGLAS has thought proper to postpone his Presidential aspirations for four years, permitting an ungrateful South to enjoy in the interval the distasteful rule of the Republicans, assured that in 1864 he will be resorted to as alone able to save the nation. This shrewd reasoning is thought to respond to the assertion so frequently reiterated, that Mr. DOUGLAS has been reluctant to stake his youthful fortunes upon the actual canvass, even though it should promise to result in his triumph. Who, they ask, can afford to be fossilized into an ex-President at fifty-two?

To rival this act, which, to the uninstructed, has so much the shape of a deliberate *felo de se*, the Breckinridge managers have just devised a capital and apparently a mortal stroke. They purpose to print a half-million copies of that stump speech of the President's, in which he denies to the Southern conspirators the *prestige* of regularity, and admits that to support the Illinois Senator is not to relinquish Democratic orthodoxy; a concession which at once releases from the obligation of sustaining the Kentuckian the whole body of otherwise subservient office-holders. As a piece of refined flattery to the Chief Magistrate, nothing could be more ingenious; but then, as it must do infinite damage to the cause of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the adage touching the living ass and dead lion should have been remembered. The Japanese, it is worth while to observe, never commit hari-kari except in desperate cases, and in the absence of a better alternative. Is such the import of these Washington suicides?

Our Federal Judiciary.

We hope that Congress, when it meets again, will devote a little of its time to the re-arrangement of the Federal Judicial system. If other districts need legislation as much as our own does, it will be time well spent. As will be recollected, the Federal Courts are composed of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts. Each Judge of the Supreme Court is Circuit Judge, and when not sitting in the Supreme Court at Washington, is expected to hold Circuit Courts in his Circuit. The Circuit Courts have jurisdiction in appeals from the District Courts, and they have also a large original jurisdiction. Patent suits, copyright suits, actions between citizens of different States, &c., are brought in the Circuit Courts. And therefore, as there were times when the Circuit Judges could not be in their respective Circuits, and when this class of business would still need attention, the District Judges were in such cases authorized to hold the Circuit Courts for the transaction of all business which did not come up from the District Courts.

This arrangement was an available one years ago, when the legal business of the country was very slight compared with what it is now. The reports of the Supreme Court during the years 1801, 1802 and 1803 are contained in one volume, embracing twenty-three decisions. Now each year brings its plethoric volume of Supreme Court Decisions, the last one having sixty-nine cases decided during the preceding term alone. The country has grown so large, and the people so much more numerous, and business has branched out into such infinite ramifications, that as a matter of course, the questions which must be brought to the final decision of the Supreme Court have largely increased in number; and equally as a matter of course, the cases which must be determined by the Circuit and District Courts have increased yet more largely. This increase, however, has not been uniform; for the increase of population and business has not been uniform, and thus the labors of the Federal Judges in the different Circuits and Districts have varied largely. The Southern District of New-York has had by far the greatest commerce, though it has but one port; for into that one ships of all nations and from all parts of the world gather, as merchants gather to the Exchange, and thus the number of cases arising here in reference to shipping, and which must be determined by the dictates of Admiralty law, have so increased as nearly to equal, if not to exceed, those of all the other Districts put together; while at the same time there has been a proportionate increase in the cases which lie within the original jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. Thus, owing to the peculiar constitution of the Courts, the more the labors of the District Judge in the District Court have been increased, the more urgent have been the calls upon him to devote his time to the Circuit Court. And when any illness disabled him, business has immediately accumulated in both bodies so as to work great injury.

These difficulties were brought to the notice of Congress, and in 1850 they passed a law, which provided that whenever, by reason of the sickness or other disability of the District Judge, he was prevented from holding any term of the District or Circuit Courts, on the fact of such disability being certified by the clerk of the District Court to the Circuit Judge of the Circuit, that Judge might, if in his judgment the public interests so required, appoint the District Judge of any other District within the Circuit to hold the District or Circuit Court in the place of the disabled Judge, while such sickness or disability should continue. In 1852, this power was further allowed, "whenever, on the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit or District Court, it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the Circuit Judge, that the public interests, from the accumulation or urgency of judicial business in any District, shall require it to be done."

Under these statutes, the District and Circuit Courts have been held here at various times by the late Judge INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, and his predecessor, Judge JUDSON, by Judge HALL, of the Northern District of this State, and Judge SMALLEY, of Vermont, and their assistance has been most valuable and, indeed, indispensable in the great accumulation of business. It has caused some embarrassment at times, of course; for the Judges could not always come when they were wanted, and business in the Courts has thus had an additional drag upon it, besides the customary procrastination of lawyers and clients. And there have been occasional slips and unpleasantnesses about the system. On one occasion, as we recollect, a good deal of business had been done here by a Judge from another State, one case being an important criminal case, in which the party was convicted and sentenced to the State prison, when it was found that the Judge's appointment to hold the Court had never been filed, raising grave doubts as to the legality of his proceedings, and possibly bringing to his mind unpleasant thoughts of actions for false imprisonment. The convicted party, however, was shortly after pardoned and no ill was ever known to have resulted.

Still, with all its difficulties, this arrangement has been of great assistance to us, and the Judges who have come to this City thus to labor here, for no remuneration except the payment of their expenses, have shown a commendable public spirit. The fatal disease which carried off Judge INGERSOLL not long ago, was no doubt accelerated, if not brought on by exhausting labor here in a collision case, which occupied all his time for more than three weeks.

Judge NELSON has recently done all in his power to secure the District as much benefit with as little trouble as possible by appointing Judge SHIPMAN, the successor of Judge INGERSOLL, to hold Courts here not for any one term, but until his order is revoked. Any step towards certainty in anything connected with the administration of justice is an advantage. At the best there are matters enough connected with it which surround it with an atmosphere of doubt and hesitancy. But even this may be improved. We ought to have Judges enough in the District to do the business of the District, and we commend the matter to the attention of the members of Congress from this City.

Pictures and Picture-Buying.

A great sale of pictures has just taken place in London, in circumstances and with results which suggest some curious reflections on the social aspects of the Fine Arts. The collection exposed for sale comprised twenty-one works, the flower of a choice and famous gallery, known in England as the "Belvedere," originally collected by that most generous of Israelites, SAMPSON GIDEON, and now the property of his representative, the most evangelical of bankers, Sir CULLING EARDLEY. Why Sir CULLING EARDLEY should have stripped his treasury of its chief treasures is no affair of ours. But some of our readers may remember that less than a year ago, Mr. EARDLEY, the eldest son of the Low Church financier, after being handed over by his father to the tender mercies of the Insolvent Court for contracting debts to the amount of $80,000 for photographs and photographic apparatus at Oxford, abruptly put an end to his collegiate career by running away to New-York, and marrying an American belle. So costly a love of the beautiful may have led the parental victim to the resolution of emptying his house of the gorgeous master-pieces, which had developed it in the bosom of his first-born, before the rest of his children should succumb to the same seductive influences. Be this as it may, we trust that no American amateur will allow himself to be deterred by a prospective fear of finding himself beset with filial daguerreotypes and foreign daughters-in-law, from prosecuting the work which has been of late begun so much in earnest among us, of naturalizing the arts in our American homes.

The sale of Sir CULLING'S gems was held at those famous rooms of the Messrs. CHRISTIE, which have become to modern picture-buyers what the Painters' Exchange at Antwerp was to the *cognoscenti* of the days of VANDYKE. It was attended in force, by the aristocracy of English taste, and the account of the sale, which fills a closely-printed column of the *Times*, once more attests the fact, of which no student of contemporary history can overlook the importance or the significance, that the aristocracy of English taste no longer coincides with the aristocracy of English rank. Nothing more strikingly illustrates the silent changes which are going on in the constitution of English society, than the rapidity with which the opulent middle classes of England are identifying themselves with those lofty interests of literature and art which in other days were almost monopolized by royal and noble patrons. The arts came permanently into England two centuries ago with the proudest of English peers; the magnificent Earl of ARUNDEL, of whom CLARENDON tells us that he looked contemptuously down upon the mass of English nobles, thought no history so remarkable as that of his own splendid ancestry, and reproved by the haughty reserve of his manners, and even by the antique fashion of his garments, the *parvenu* courtiers of a nation which he regarded as degenerate beyond redemption. This example, set by the premier noble of the land, was followed by Prince HENRY and the favorite BUCKINGHAM; and it is from the Court circle of CHARLES I. that the private galleries date which have given England so high a place in the hierarchy of connoisseurship.

But things are taking a new face upon them now. With the exception of a few peers, such as the late Earl of Ellesmere, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Duke of Sutherland, the noblemen of England have been gradually falling behind in the rivalry of taste with the merchants of London and the manufacturers of the West. The works of living English artists go now to private gentlemen or printsellers. HOLMAN HUNT'S last Pre-Raphaelite miracle has been purchased by the publisher, GOUPIL, for about $40,000, a sum equal to that which was offered two hundred years ago by Lord ARUNDEL to the Duke of Buckingham for TITIAN'S *Ecce Homo*, with its curious trio of portraits, the Pope, CHARLES V. and Sultan SOLYMAN assembled around the Saviour of mankind.

At Sir CULLING'S sale, all the master-pieces went to the middle classes. The Duke of Cleveland, indeed, ventured $2,000 on a capital picture by TENIERS, but surrendered its companion to one Mr. ENSOM. The prizes of the sale, COOKE'S *chef d'œuvre*, the "Goodwin Sands," at $3,800; MURILLO'S "Immaculate Conception," at $45,000; the Spenser RUBENS, bought a century ago for Belvedere, and sold now at $88,000; all were seized by the powerful plebeians. Nor is this to be attributed to any mere aping of the aristocracy. The great picture-buyers of London and Manchester are for the most part picture-lovers and picture-students as well. It is to men of this class that the popularization of art which has made such happy progress in England of late years is mostly due. By schools of design, art-lectures, Manchester exhibitions, and the like, they are lending the light they have to the whole community; and if Lord ARUNDEL'S *dictum* that "every decent man ought to be able to draw" shall ever be realized in England, it will not be to the noble House of Norfolk, but to the mercantile houses of Warwickshire and Lancashire that the people will owe their debt.

Like causes, operating upon a similar class in our country, may then be confidently expected to produce the same results. As society settles and develops itself in America, and our prosperous classes elevated by a larger training and a more liberal experience, gradually rid their minds of the delusion that money is wealth, art will assuredly ally itself with the counting-house in America as easily and as amiably as it once did in Florence and in Venice, and as it is doing to-day in England. If our artists are wise, they will await the natural progress of things to this end, assist it only by making themselves worthier of its coming, and dismiss from their minds with the contempt it deserves, the shallow and cowardly notion that American art must be "protected" into a market by blockading the channel through which the achievement of older and riper nations flows in, to quicken the taste of the amateur, and to stimulate their own ambition. It is a simple statistical fact, that the increased importation of foreign works of art during the last ten years, has been accompanied by a coördinate increase in the demand for American pictures. The prices now paid for American works of merit are at least respectable, when measured by any standard but that of the picture-[illegible] and it must not be forgotten that the pro[illegible] and prosperity of the arts in any country are determined not by the extravagant eddies of "picture-fancying," but by the steadily widening current of the general and national love for art. LA BRUYERE has described, in half a chapter of his immortal book, the class of "*curiosi*," who love not the beautiful, but the fashionable and the rare. These are the men who will pay ten thousand dollars to-day for a work in vogue, and next year will refuse to invest as many cents in its pendant.

In 1648 POUSSIN was glad to receive $60 for his picture "*La Peste*." POUSSIN became the fashion, and in 1727 the Duke of RICHELIEU bought the same picture for $3,000. WOUVERMAN'S "Horse-Market," bought by the Count of CLERMONT for $250 in March, 1737, at the sale of the exquisite gallery of the too lovely Countess of VERRUE,—who had paid for it four times as much,—sank and rose through a century, to be sold in December, 1854, for $16,000! It was not by such competitions of caprice as drove the King of Holland's great MURILLO up, at the Hague, in 1850, to the insane price of $120,000, but by the broadening horizon of amateurs, who paid in appreciation as well as in pence, that the Arts were restored to mediæval Europe, and will be maintained in the modern world.

PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISM—GROWTH OF TOLERATION.—The world *does* move, Archbishop HUGHES to the contrary notwithstanding. Civilization makes progress,—society becomes more and more tolerant every day, and acts of grace are of constant occurrence now which would have been deemed impossible a few years ago. We don't mean to imply that everybody everywhere is becoming perfect. The Grand Turk is not yet a Christian:—the Pope has not canonized LUTHER,—nor has the Emperor of Austria sent to GARIBALDI the order of the Golden Fleece. But the *Tribune* is preaching the doctrine of political toleration and boasting of its own practice of it! "This is a free country," says our mild-eyed neighbor, "and the friends of any popular man have a *perfect right* to support him for any office!" Whether they have the same right *not* to support him when he wants to run, we are not informed. But so far as it goes the *Tribune's* creed is excellent. It scouts the idea that "small parties are necessarily made up of fools or knaves," and proceeds immediately to apologize for having inadvertently said that "Ex-Governor HUNT is *not* to be reckoned among the fools."

We fear, however, that the *Tribune's* new creed does not rest upon any enlarged philosophical basis of toleration. It is only another form of partisan and temporary selfishness. The fact is, our neighbor is just now serving as wet-nurse to several young political parties not old enough or strong enough as yet to run alone. The Houston infant is the feebiest of the lot, and receives, therefore, as is quite proper, the largest share of maternal attention. The *Tribune* is very anxious to coddle this little bantling until it shall be strong enough to blacken the eye of its bigger Bell-Everett brother,—and if the lollypops and soothing syrup which it administers in recklessly lavish doses, do not prove fatal to its tender constitution, there is no predicting the result. Such nursing will do wonders. Gen. GEO. P. MORRIS is another of the *Tribune's* special pets. If the General were not a remarkably strong-headed man, he would certainly be made dizzy by the *Tribune's* elaborate compound-blow-pipe puffs. He lives in neighbor GREELEY'S Congressional District, and, if the world did not know Mr. GREELEY'S rooted aversion to office, his eagerness for Gen. MORRIS' nomination to Congress by a fraction of the Democrats would look very suspicious. No man of less reputation for disinterestedness could possibly afford to play so open and so selfish a game.

The *Tribune* is "disposed to allow the Houston men a chance to be heard in its columns"—a favor generally conceded by that journal to everybody but those whom it has maligned, and who might, therefore, naturally desire it. It goes still farther in its toleration towards the Houstonites, and promises to "report their meetings with impartiality and correctness." The world *does* move, and the *Tribune* with it.

VINDICTIVE BAIL.—In reducing the bail of FREDERICK HOFFMAN, the alleged defaulter, Judge LEONARD has established a claim to public approval. Justice CONNOLLY, it will be remembered, after listening to the affidavits of the officers of the Pacific Steamship Company, thought proper to fix the security necessary to the prisoner's temporary release at the handsome sum of $22,000. If the recognizance was designed to cover the losses suffered by the Corporation, or to bear any proportion to them, it is needless to say that five times that amount would have been inadequate. Such, however, could not have been the view of the committing magistrate; and in any other, never was bail more excessive. The family of the prisoner is represented as not in affluent circumstances; and former friends of men subjected to charges so overwhelming are not apt to rush forward with eagerness to their relief. Measured by the means within the prisoner's reach, directly or indirectly, the sum was merely absurd, and calculated to insure his incarceration through the long Summer. Moreover, the ill health of the captive is such that there is little likelihood of his renewing an attempt at flight; while it is at the same time so precarious that close and solitary confinement would probably act as fatally as a death-sentence. In these circumstances the sum required assumed a penal character; and but for the assumption which charity compels in favor of the Justice, it might be imagined he was rather yielding to a desire to gratify a supposed spirit of persecution on the part of the informers, than to satisfy the ends of public justice. It is reasonable, however, to acquit Justice CONNOLLY of so harsh an interpretation of what was doubtless a simple misapprehension of the spirit of the law.

In reducing the bail to $10,000, Judge LEONARD has left it at a mark which may still protract the imprisonment of the unhappy young man; but neither he nor his friends can justly ask further concession. If they are unable to procure this amount they will have his errors and their own poverty to complain of; but they will have no moan to make against the unrelenting rigor of justice.

FILLIBUSTERS FOR MEXICO.—K. G. C. GEORGE BICKLEY has issued a bombastic fulmination to the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in the Southern States, calling on them to pour in men and money for the conquest of Mexico. He summons them all to meet at Fort Ewen, on the south bank of the Nueces River, on or before the 15th of September. His appeal is based mainly on the necessity of *Southernizing*, as well as Americanizing, Mexico, for the sake of strengthening Slavery.

It is scarcely necessary, but we have been requested to repudiate all responsibility for and all sympathy with this movement, on the part of the representatives and friends of the Liberal Government of Mexico in this country. Signor MATA gives a flat contradiction to the assertion of these men that they have the countenance and support of leading Mexicans and of the Constitutional Government. He authorizes the statement that President JUAREZ neither desires, nor will he accept the aid of any such adventurers. Nor does Gen. COMONFORT give them the slightest favor. All Mexicans here regard the movement as one of lawless robbery and spoliation, and desire the prompt interference of the Government for its suppression.

Minor Topics.

— Senator DOUGLAS has been making quite an extended tour through the Northern and Eastern States. He stops at a great many places, without the slightest intention of making a speech at any of them; but, from the force of circumstances over which he has no control, he *does* make a speech at every one of them; and, what is still more remarkable, everything he sees everywhere reminds him of the great and glorious doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. The calcium light at Tammany Hall,—the battle-field of Lexington,—Bunker-Hill Monument,—President FELTON in his silk gown and square cap at Cambridge,—all suggested this great principle. The United States Armory at Springfield, and an interview with the Central Railroad Directors at Albany, had precisely the same effect. Wherever he goes, whomsoever he meets, whatever he hears, he cannot escape the reflection that the only thing which can possibly save this country from utter ruin is the election of a President pledged to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. He deems it absolutely essential that the people of every locality should have the full and perfect right of electing their own rulers, and making their own laws, without the slightest control or dictation from any quarter. If he will visit this section after next November he will find that the people agree with him perfectly, and that they not only assent to his doctrine in theory, but act upon it also.

— It is gratifying to perceive the steadiness with which political and general intelligence makes its way into the interior. Mr. FREDERICK FOLLETT, late Canal Commissioner, has recently discovered that our Mayor WOOD is governed more in his political action by regard for "the advancement of men than the upholding of principle." He reads FERNANDO a sharp ethical lecture upon this startling discovery, and intimates that he "deserves the pity"—though he declines to "deal so harshly as to say the contempt, of those who have labored with him" hitherto. Mr. FOLLETT is a sagacious gentleman, and seldom goes blindfolded over two or three years at a time on political topics. There are several politicians of his persuasion in this City, however, who have anticipated his revelations concerning the Mayor.

—It may interest the public to know that by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, teams driven upon the track of a horse railroad, in advance of the cars, if they compel the cars to travel at a slower rate than usual, are adjudged guilty of obstruction, and their owners are liable to a penalty. Judge SHAW holds that while the track is not required for the cars, teamsters have a right to drive upon it; but that they have no right to consult their own convenience to the inconvenience of others. It matters not whether the obstruction originate in malice or otherwise; the law so interprets it, and gives verdict accordingly. This may be of interest to GEORGE LAW.

—Whatever may be said of the curiosities of his Museum, it is certain that BARNUM is himself a psychological curiosity. His soul is as sensitive to monstrosities as a maiden's heart is to moustaches; and he scents a curiosity, as a mad horse the battle, afar off. He would not have esteemed the golden calf of the Israelites half so valuable as an unnatural calf with a superfluity of heads and tails; for the possession of such a treasure as the latter it is probable that he would willingly barter Iranistan. If ever he obtains that four pound brook-trout for which his soul hungereth, he will most likely eat it in the first moments of his joy. In his way, he is a perfect wonder-smith. His last achievement has been a voyage to the South Seas, where he captured a Sea-Lion. By the side of this last additon the ineffectual fires of the "What Is It?" pale. His lionship is a sort of marine fat-boy—a mass of laughing blubber. He splashes and dashes around in his tank in a fashion peculiarly refreshing to beholders. "A most ancient and fish-like smell" pervades his vicinity; but this is owing to the fact that his diet is of an exclusively ichthyological character. His flukes are like unto the caudal appendage of the whale, and his paddlers, or side-arms, are likewise of a cetacean type. At the word of command from his keeper, he leaves his native element and flounders upon a platform with the readiness of a Presidential candidate. If a cane, surreptitiously introduced into his cage, come in conjunction with his nose, he bellows forth his wrath in a taurine fashion, and indulges in a series of vicious snaps. Taken all in all, however, he is a good fellow, and we fear "we shall never look upon his like again." His lionship is better worthy of being lionized than two-thirds of the foreign bipeds that enjoy that honor. In fact, it is good to see the Sea-Lion.

— The Providence *Post* recommends that the Presidential idea of non-intervention "be patented before somebody steals it." The danger is that the original owner, and not Mr. BUCHANAN would reclaim it, if stolen; and as to a patent, it could only be taken in the name of Mr. CALHOUN. When BYRON said the eleventh commandment was "thou shalt not steal from SAM. ROGERS," WORDSWORTH remarked that the danger of doing so would lie in the liability to a charge of receiving stolen property.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry, delegate from Arizona, has been appointed by the President Commissioner on the part of the United States to run the boundary line between the State of California and the adjoining Territories. Mr. Mowry takes with him Lieut. Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, and another surveying officer from the regular army.

—An exchange says that general apathy exists in the Republican ranks. This may be true, but it is equally certain that General Confusion commands the Democratic forces.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity (D. D.) was conferred on Rev. Samuel B. Bell, of California, by Ingham University, Le Roy, New-York, at its late Commencement.

— The friends of DOUGLAS claim that he has been a life-long Democrat. It can with much more truth be asserted that LINCOLN is a life-*long* Republican.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Among the wondrous changes hourly worked in New-York, the RAVELS almost alone adhered to the spot in which they first achieved their fortunes, and for the last twenty-five years have continued faithfully each season to charm young New-York with their gay pantomime and wondrous feats upon the boards of Niblo's. But whether unwilling to linger on the spot after the retirement of Mr. NIBLO, or swept upward, like so many other good old things, by the advancing tide, they have at last transferred the scene of their entertainments, and will be found (for the first time) to-night at the Winter Garden, where, doubtless—for the RAVELS seem immortal—they will be found for another quarter of a century, enchanting new generations of young New-York. What with the additional charm derived from the freshness and beauty of their new home, we doubt not they will prove more attractive, if possible, than ever. Above all, at a season like this, when all other faculties are languid, and the eye alone drinks in delight, are their lively gymnastics and graceful pranks the suitable amusements for the hour.

POLITICAL.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 21.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was received at the depôt by a large number of his friends, who, with a band of music, accompanied him to the United States Hotel, where he made a few remarks. One hundred guns were fired.

Gen. Lane in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Sunday, July 22.

Gen. LANE was received at Shocco Springs on Friday by a large concourse of citizens, and the military of Warren and the surrounding counties. After reviewing the troops he responded to an address from the Attorney-General of the State. A salute was fired, and there was a grand entertainment. His presence in his native State creates great enthusiasm. He visited this city and Kittrell's Springs yesterday.

Democratic Primaries in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, Saturday, July 21.

The Democratic primary meetings for the appointment of delegates to the electoral Convention, to be held on Wednesday next, were held last evening. Great enthusiasm was manifested in both wings. In two Wards the friends of DOUGLAS bolted, and will send rival delegates. Those friendly to union are believed to be largely in the majority. The State Convention is expected to be one of the most exciting ever held in New-Jersey.

The election resulted in forty-nine delegates on the Union electoral ticket being chosen to eleven straightout Douglas delegates. The Douglas men are dissatisfied with the result, and will choose a full set of contesting delegates.

Bell and Everett Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 21.

Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm, the Bell and Everett meeting last night was large and very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, Hon. J. H. THOMPSON, OSCAR MOORE, JOHN W. FENNELL and others. A resolution was adopted for holding a State Convention at Chillicothe, Aug. 16, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

Reception of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21.

A public reception was given to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME by his constituents in Cambridge last evening, at which speeches were made by Mr. BURLINGAME, Gov. BANKS, and Hon. JOHN SARGEANT. There was a large attendance.

Breckinridge Convention at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 21.

The National Democratic County Convention met to-day at the Eagle Hotel. It was largely attended. The nomination of BRECKINRIDGE was ratified with great enthusiasm. JAMES S. WOODRUFF was elected delegate, and E. F. LOVERIDGE, Editor of the *Daily News*, alternate, to the Syracuse State Convention, to be held Aug. 7. The Douglas men tried in vain ot get in under bogus ward certificates.

Douglas Ratification at Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON, Saturday, July 21.

The people rallied *en masse* in this place, last night, to ratify the nominations of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. Three immense meetings were held at the same time, which were addressed by Hon. EDWARD MARSHALL, of Kentucky; Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, and Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. After the meeting the Douglas clubs had a good torch-light procession. At least five thousand people attended the meeting.

Republican Ratification at Vincennes, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., Saturday, July 21.

From 6,000 to 10,000 people assembled here today, to hear Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, speak. The meeting was the largest political gathering ever held in this section of the State. Extra trains were run over the railroads, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. One Delegation was headed by eight yoke of oxen, drawing a platform upon which were a number of men splitting rails. Speeches were made by Judge KITCHELL and NATHANIEL USHER.

Political Mass Meetings at St. Louis.

St. LOUIS, Saturday, July 21.

The Democracy are holding an immense mass meeting at their headquarters to-night, to ratify their nominations for Congress, the Legislature and county officers.

Mr. HASSAROUCK, of Cincinnati, and Judge THUMBULL, of Illinois, are addressing a Republican meeting at Lucas market to-night.

Mr. BLAIR has spoken to his constituents every evening this week. He seems to have energetically opened the canvass.

Letter from Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky.

MERITS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—HIS PREFERENCE FOR BELL AND EVERETT.

The following letter from Hon. GARRET DAVIS was written in reply to an invitation to be present at a meeting held in Louisville to ratify the nominations of BELL and EVERETT:

PARIS, July 4, 1860.

George D. Prentice, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your notice inviting me to be present and to participate in the proceedings of a public meeting, to take place yesterday evening in Louisville, to ratify the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, made by the Convention of the Constitutional Union Party at Baltimore, was duly received. I could not be with you, but there was no actor there who is more devoted and steadfast to our great cause than its peerless representatives, JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, than I am. And now, on this anniversary day of the Independence of our country, I again pledge to "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws," and to the able and fit statesmen nominated to uphold them, all I have of heart, soul and reason!

For some years past the Democratic Party has arrogantly assumed to be the only national party, whilst it was constituted of two incongruous sectional factions, the leaders of the Northern one being deadly hostile to Slavery, and the leaders of that South its fiery supporters and propagators, and present and prospective Disunionists. Though head men of the two factions have long known the principles and ultimate designs of each other, they have heretofore held their subalterns by "the cohesive power of the public plunder," and their masses by *esprit du corps*, and by senseless shouts for party victories, to a united action, when there was no community of principles among them. Each class adhered for present spoils and office, and from a vague hope that some chance would give them the dominating power. But their respective camps had become so crowded by accessions of free captains and mercenary soldiers, men who have neither fixed principles nor fidelity to any cause, but who fight for pay alone, and who will desert the greatest and most sacred cause for higher pay than they are receiving, that it became impossible to satisfy or to lull the impatient craving for spoils of their hungry legions. The veil with which this heterogeneous monster, modern Democracy, has so long covered itself, is at length rent by intestine strife, and reveals its Northern and Southern segments engaged in "an irrepressible conflict," growing out of principles and objects which cannot live together, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE are the chosen chieftains to bring the two segregated hosts to the onset. Each faction claims to be the National Democratic Party, and denounces the other and its chief as rebels.

It is due to the country that every party which makes even a profession of patriotism should present its best men for office. But the Democratic Party has never acted upon this principle; and its recent disregard of it, and by both of its factions, is as flagitious as at any former time. Who is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, that he should be placed in an office that was fashioned and vested with powers for men of the mould of WASHINGTON? Where are the monuments of his statesmanship? When has he shown a profound knowledge of and regard for great constitutional principles? What wise and useful measures of legislation has he devised, or supported with great ability, during his long career in the two Houses of Congress? He proposed the Wilmot Proviso as an amendment to the joint resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union, as to all country north of 36 degrees 30 minutes; and he reproduced it in the bill establishing the Territory of Oregon. He has often advocated the principle of the Missouri Compromise line. Under the auspices of Mr. CLAY, he supported the compromise measures of 1850, and particularly as a finality of the whole slave subject. And yet, in a few short years, he repudiated the principles of all these measures. He stole DICKINSON'S thunder, and embodied the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the Kansas Nebraska bill; and thus created the Black Republican Party, and brought it a born-monster, with teeming numbers and fanatic energy, into the field of political conflict. And to sustain himself at home, he proclaimed to the people of Illinois from the stump, that this Kansas-Nebraska bill, to the support of which he cajoled the South, was the best abolition measure that Congress could pass. He is a bold, ambitious, reckless, talented demagogue, without any fixed principles of true statesmanship. He opposed the Lecompton Constitution, because it was necessary to secure his reelection to the Senate, and upon the same condition he would have supported it with all ENGLISH'S shameless profligacy. He has been nominated by the Free State wing wholly upon his squatter Sovereignty heresy; and this recent and daring innovation he and his faction are striving to interpolate into the Constitution, or rather to establish it as a great primary principle, overriding the Constitution itself. This sectional, reckless political adventurer will not get an electoral vote in a Slave State, and he should never have been thought of in connection with the Presidency.

But the Southern faction have done even worse. The men who led the seceders from the Charleston Convention have been for years open and avowed disunionists. But the movement of South Carolina in that direction last Winter met with so stern a rebuke from the States to which she made her treasonable appeal, as to bring them to a more cautious policy. Some years ago they sought to inaugurate a disunion movement, under the guise of a Southern Commercial Convention, but it received no support except from a few restless spirits scattered over the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States. Even JOHN BROWN'S raid did not enable them to proselyte many to the opinion that dissolution was a remedy for any existing evil. Their numbers were too few and too local for an open strike. They must have other States to take position with South Carolina; or, at any rate, they must enlist a strong party of sympathizers in all the Slave States. Their efforts to produce these results had failed, and therefore they must change their tactics. Their secession from the Charleston Convention was not disunion in form; but was intended to lead to disunion; but even the movement there, disguised as it was, did not gather enough of diffusive strength. Kentucky and Tennessee stood firm, and the demonstration of sympathy from most of the other Slave States was not sufficiently encouraging. The bulk of the Convention reassembled at Baltimore, and DOUGLAS is nominated by a large majority of the entire body, including a large fraction of the Kentucky delegation. There was a second bolt, which was joined by as many of the Kentucky delegation as had voted for DOUGLAS, and another fragment of it was suspended like Mahomet's coffin, and could fall nowhere. These bolters go into a separate Convention, and nominate as their candidate for the Presidency JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the idol of the mass of the Kentucky Democracy; and his nomination is ratified by all the fire-eaters who had repaired the second time to Richmond, and who refused to go on to Baltimore. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE approved the secession, and then received the nomination of both bodies of the Seceders; and thus he and his party are hitched on to the Southern car of disunion, now being driven to the devil by the political Jehu, YANCEY. I do not believe that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his Kentucky friends mean disunion at this time; but those with whom he and they have united their fortunes certainly do. His nomination by a fragment of the Democratic Convention produced within him a feeling of revulsion. Circumstances and his own associations urged him to accept, and he was too feeble to resist their force. He has declared in his acceptance that he approved the secession, and that he would "not meanly refuse the nomination" of his friends, the Seceders. The same considerations that have brought him to act thus far with the Disunionists, will bear him along with them to their ultimate ends. It is a common case for sinister men, who have an enterprise of mischief and wickedness, to allure better men to take the first false step with them, and imperceptibly to become deeper and deeper involved, until they lose the power to extricate themselves from the toil. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his friends are embarked with the Southern Disunionists in the same bottom and on the same stormy sea; and their own safety, as well as loyalty to the Union and their country, require them at once to abandon the ship and the enterprise. He is as much a sectional candidate as DOUGLAS, and will not get an electoral vote in a Free State.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is a gentleman of good talents, of fine manners, and of easy and graceful elocution. His habits are indolent, and his attainments and thoughts superficial. He is cool, cautious and selfish, and yet a fine boon companion. He has been a practicing lawyer for fifteen years, frequently a candidate for popular office, and a member of the State and National Legislatures; and where are his evidences of intellect or statesmanship? Echo answers where? What has he ever done, or said or written, to carry his name to the next generation? His life and history can be embodied in five phrases: "Lawyer," "Member of the Kentucky Legislature," "Representative in Congress," "Vice-President," and "Senator elect," and there can be neither addition or amplification. Discretion and luck have achieved for him all this official elevation. I have not taken into the account that he was a Major in the Mexican war, because he brought not one laurel leaf from that service. But this doubtless was for the want of opportunity, the war being over before he reached the field of operations, for Maj. BRECKINRIDGE is unquestionably a gallant and chivalrous gentleman and soldier. A few years ago luck promised to confer the crowning honor upon this young Fortunatus. Old Buck had like to have died at the National Hotel in Washington, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE left for Kentucky without imbibing any of the poison. As old Buck did not die, I then began to suspect that his luck had abandoned him; and this suspicion has been confirmed by the fact that old Buck, from being his enemy, has changed to be his friend, and is making stump speeches for him. His discretion, too, has left him, or he never would have accepted this nomination. And with luck and discretion both gone, how can Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S friends hope that he can ever reach the Presidency?

But Kentucky has a Democrat who is an American statesman of approved executive ability, of broad national principles, of indomitable will, and of unbending integrity; and whose public life would be the only platform which the country would have required for him—and that Democrat is JAMES GUTHRIE. Had he been the nominee of the entire Convention, he would have carried Kentucky by an unprecedented Democratic majority. Or if that body, after ascertaining its inability to nominate DOUGLAS and preserve its unity, had, with a view to form a union of national men to defeat LINCOLN, recommended GUTHRIE and EVERETT to the support of the American people, not as partisans, but as statesmen of enlarged views and eminent ability, and devoted to the Union and every national interest, they would have been triumphantly elected. No Covode Committee would have been required, as for BUCHANAN'S Administration, to lay bare to the scorn of the world the reeking and thorough corruptions of the Government under the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; for he would put the knife to them and cut them all off. Scorning to be the ignoble tool of any clique or cabal, he would himself be President. He did not suit the Disunionists, because with all the power of the Government backed up by the resistless Union hosts in every State, he would crush her machinations and bring the traitors to punishment on the commission of their first overt act. He was rejected by the friends of DOUGLAS, because they know that he held the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine of their chief to be an unconstitutional heresy. He was unacceptable to the treasury leeches, because they had experienced that he would not permit them to fatten upon his spoils. Obnoxious to both of the sectional wings, and to the spoilsmen of the Democratic Convention, Mr. GUTHRIE found but small favor in it.

The Black Republican candidate is an honest man of fair ability; but for some years past he has been possessed of but one idea, hostility to Slavery. He, and his coadjutor for the Vice-Presidency, are both residents of a Free State. They were nominated by an intensely sectional party, which, with the exception of a few scattering stragglers, is confined to the Free States; and in none of them does it constitute the majority of the people. The only common bond which unites this party is fanatical hatred of Slavery, or its hypocritical simulation; and if its candidate should be elected, the Government would be administered with the purpose to imbue all its branches, and especially the Supreme Court, with Anti-Slavery fanaticism. That would be the Polar star by which the ship of State would be steered, and the Lord save her from such a commander and such a crew, for, whenever they run her upon the Anti-Slavery breakers, she will be wrecked and go to pieces.

Neither of these factions, with the aid of its chosen chief, could have formed the Constitution of the United States, for all their intellect, statesmanship, spirit, and patriotism are far below that great and inappreciable charter of a Government. Neither of them can preserve the Union, for those who execute that great office must be enlightened by the same sort of intellect, augmented by the same patriotism, and elevated by the same greatness of soul which ruled when the Constitution was formed. It is the contracted fell spirit of sectionalism which menaces the dissolution of the Union, and the chaotic ruin of our magnificent political planetary system, and, unless the national conservative men of every section and State burst from their party trammels and crush it out by placing true and able men in the office, it will bring on the catastrophe. There is now no reason why the slave subject should awaken fanaticism, or intense interest, North or South. In the States where it exists, no authority but that of the State can interfere with it so long as the Constitution of the United States rules. In the Territories north of the cotton region, climate, soil and immigration exclude it so inexorably as to require no aid by Congressional or territorial legislation, and none which they could give would force it there. The country west of Arkansas, and inhabited by Indian tribes, is the only theatre where the Slave question can ever have a real and practical interest, and not even there so long as the tribes exist, and their rights are respected. The whole question is settled by the logic of events, and not by the debates or legislation of men. All intelligent men have long known this truth, and for years the slave subject has merely been kept in motion as a political foot-ball for contending demagogues and partisans. It is high time for it to be ignored in national politics, and for the Presidency to be staked upon other more appropriate and more important issues.

The very spirit of the Union and the Constitution presided over the Convention that nominated our candidates, and inspired it to select men fit and equal to the present needs of the country. "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," was the short political creed of the great statesman of Ashland, uttered when the dark clouds of sectionalism began to rise above the horizon. It is comprehensive and complete enough for every good and patriotic citizen from ocean to ocean. It forms the ark of American liberty, and who will not rally to it? Of all the living, none than BELL and EVERETT are more worthy to be its representatives. They are both statesmen of the Washington school, of great natural ability, of profound reading in the science of government, and of thorough practical knowledge of our own. Their enlarged policy, principles and patriotism embrace and pervade the whole of our great country, and all its diversity of soil, climate, production and interests. They are not extremists, but they are moored in the moderation of enlightened, matured, national and philosophic statesmen. EVERETT has the more genius, learning and eloquence. BELL the more practical statesmanship, and the more nerve to meet and quell the storms of disunion. But devotion to the Union, fidelity to the Constitution, and indomitable purpose to enforce the laws have become incorporated with the intellectual and moral structure of both. They are the men that CLAY, and WASHINGTON, and the founders of our Government, if now upon earth, would support for the offices to which they have been named; and I trust that the present generation of our countrymen will have the wisdom, firmness and patriotism to forget all else but the imperiled condition of the Union and the country, and summon BELL and EVERETT to the rescue.

GARRETT DAVIS.

Speech of Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE delivered the following speech, at Frankfort, Kentucky, in reply to a demonstration of welcome by the citizens, on the 17th:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you out of the fullness of a grateful heart, for this cordial welcome to my home. I feel, fellow-citizens, the impropriety upon an occasion like this, of doing much more than returning to you my cordial and grateful acknowledgment for your kindness. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed here, in the midst of my old District, and surrounded by my neighbors and friends, on the soil of Kentucky, to make one of two explanatory statements, and forbear on this occasion to enter into any statement or argument in reference to the circumstances that occurred at Baltimore, and which resulted, unexpectedly to me, in placing me before the country for the office of President. But I think it due to you, and to myself, to say, that being cognizant of all those facts, having observed all those transactions, having pondered carefully over them, having consulted with my friends, unconscious altogether of being animated or sustained by a hot ambition, I feel that the position which I occupy today is right. (Great cheering.) I feel that I could not have shrunk from it without being false to my country, false to my friends and false to myself. Consequently, I accepted the nomination with all its responsibilities. To those who take advantage of the position of a silent man, to heap upon him execrations, I say pour on, I can endure. (Applause.) I leave it to others to explain more fully the facts and circumstances of this nomination. Perhaps, also, I may be allowed to say that the claim, that I stand before the country as a sectional candidate, cannot be true, whether reference be had to the number of the States which coöperated in the nomination, or to the character of the principles which animated them. When you find the Democratic organization aided by large, conservative elements of other parties in all the Southern States, and in those two States upon the Pacific Ocean, which have been far removed from the contests of the Atlantic and Mississippi valleys, that their judgment as to what is sectional ought to be conclusive, and when you find a majority of the Democratic organization of the State of Pennsylvania, and a supposed majority of New-Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, with large and imposing organizations in all the other States, coöperating, how can such a nomination as that be properly called sectional? A majority of the States of the Union sectional, and at war with the principles upon which the Union itself is founded! Fellow-citizens, as to the charge that the Convention to which I owe my nomination, or that supported, or that I myself, am tainted with a spirit of disunion, how absurd to make a response to a Kentucky audience, and in this old district, too! I am an American citizen—a Kentuckian, who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and the Union—who feels as you do upon this subject. But perhaps it would have been better, both in your behalf and in mine, if I had refused to respond to the sentiment!

Fellow citizens, this is, perhaps, the last time that I will have an opportunity to say anything to my neighbors and friends during the pendency of this canvass. While, therefore, I shall enter into no argument upon the particular topics of the day, perhaps you will pardon me for making two or three observations, which, it seems to me, should commend themselves to all parties everywhere. Fellow-citizens, we live under the best Government on earth. We are the only country in the world where the experiment is demonstrated that free institutions may be established over a great population and a large area of territory, and be consistent with public order. It has been demonstrated, in our case, for the first time in the history of the world. How are we to preserve these institutions? How are we to preserve intact that double form of government—State and Federal—that has been handed down to us by our forefathers. My answer is, that we can only do it by clinging with unfaltering fidelity, unwavered by policy to the Constitution they bequeathed to us. I hold that fidelity to the Constitution of the United States in all its parts, and in all its obligations, is the condition of the American Union, and of its perpetuation. That Constitution was framed and transmitted by the wisest generation of men that ever lived in the tide of times. It may be called an inspired instrument. It answered them at an early day. It has answered our purpose. It is good enough for our posterity to keep it pure.

Political Miscellany.

Gen. A. B. NORTON, one of the delegates from Texas to the Baltimore Constitutional Union Convention, in a speech delivered at Austin on the 7th, explains the position which he and his friends occupy as regards Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. He said: "In the Baltimore Union meeting no certificates were asked for, and no pledges were given or required. Upon consultation, a majority of those present chose JOHN BELL as their leader, as they had a perfect right to do. We then and there avowed, that so far as we were concerned in Texas, we would continue the fight for the man of our choice, the old battle-scarred hero of San Jacinto, and not a man in that assemblage was expected or considered as pledged to pursue any other course than we are now pursuing, and I am proud to say, that the men who expressed themselves for JOHN BELL in that body, are chivalrous enough to allow the friends of Gen. HOUSTON, freedom of choice and action in the coming election, and they would rejoice in the triumph of HOUSTON, as we would in that of BELL, or any other national man over LINCOLN. In evidence of this, it may be stated, that scarcely a single press supporting JOHN BELL finds fault with the Union men of Texas for supporting Gen. HOUSTON, but on the contrary, all the clamor has been raised in regard to our action by these *bolters* from Charleston, HOUSTON'S and BELL'S bitter enemies.

Seventy-one counties of Kentucky were represented in the Breckinridge Convention which assembled in Frankfort on the 18th, to nominate a candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, while thirty-five counties had no delegates in attendance. The following was among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That while we entertain feelings of the greatest respect and kindness for those of our Democratic friends who may be inclined to give their support to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the office of President, &c., on the ground that the final action of the Convention by which his name was presented to the country was a regular and authoritative expression of the will of the party, we yet conceive that they have based their opinions upon partial and unsatisfactory statements of the facts, and we most confidently hope and believe that a thorough discussion and investigation of the subject will yet convince them of their error in time to unite all patriots in a common cause against the enemies of the Constitution and the equal rights of the States.

The Cincinnati papers describe the Douglas mass meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., as characterized by more enthusiasm than the telegraph gave it credit for. The number present were estimated from 4,000 to 7,000. Gov. WILLARD, Senator PUGH, Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS and others made addresses. Great confusion was caused by the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Indiana, in mass Convention assembled, utterly denounce, repudiate and declare to be unworthy of Democratic fellowship, those traitors to our cause, who, under the lead of our Senators, JESSE D. BRIGHT and GRAHAM N. FITCH, refuse to support STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and the Democratic state ticket in Indiana, headed by Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS.

The disorder was finally quelled by modifying the resolution so that it read:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Indiana, in mass Convention assembled, unanimously condemn the course of all those who are attempting to disorganize the Democratic Party of Indiana, by their opposition to the nominees of the Democratic Party, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

In this form the resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

☞Now that Ex-Gov. WISE is illustrating the fable of the ass between two bundles of hay, JOHN A. SAVAGE attempts to frighten him away from that labeled "Breckinridge," by reminding him of the Know-Nothing proclivities of that gentleman as evidenced by his speech at Cynthiana, Kentucky. Can he vote for a man, Mr. SAVAGE cruelly asks, who, to use Gov. WISE'S own language regarding another person, "comes to the polls carrying before him a dark lantern of a secret association, and gripping a Democrat with one hand and a Whig with the other?"

Mr. BENJ. H. WILSON, one of the South Carolina Delegation to Charleston, has issued a card explaining the reasons why that Delegation, during the deliberations of the Charleston Convention, laid on the table a resolution declaring that it would, under no circumstances, vote for the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. It was not because the Delegates were any of them friendly to Mr. DOUGLAS, for all of them declared their uncompromising hostility to him, but simply for the reason that they feared that the adoption of such a resolution might have an unpleasant effect upon the Convention.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Cincinnati, received a cordial welcome home on the 18th.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has ten appointments to speak at different towns in Indiana, between July 16 to 28. Hon. WILL CUMBACK speaks six times between the 20th and 27th, and Col. H. S. LANE, the Republican candidate for Governor, speaks seven times between the 24th and 31st.

Mr. J. W. GERARD, of this City, wrote as follows in reply to an invitation to speak at the BELL and EVERETT ratification meeting in Baltimore, on the 18th: "I have no doubt but the Union men of Maryland will so act in the approaching election as to throw overboard the men of *one* idea, whether they belong to the *fragments* of the *old* Democratic party, or to the entirety of the new Republican party, who wish to ride into power upon the *negro's back*—for whom they have no real sympathy, but whom they use to catch the prejudices and the sympathies of the *ignorant* and the *fanatic*."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was in Cincinnati on the 17th, and was honored with a serenade. He was welcomed to Wheeling, Va., by Z. JACOB, and made a brief speech in response. Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE who was traveling with her husband came in for her share of attention at Wheeling. A large number of ladies called upon her at the hotel where she was staying.

The telegraph omitted to state one important fact regarding the address adopted by the Douglas Democracy at Baltimore on the 19th. It authorized Mr. LANAHAN, member of the Democratic National Committee for the State of Maryland, to call a Convention of the friends of Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, to meet in Baltimore on the 10th prox., that a full Douglas electoral ticket might be placed in nomination. The call has accordingly been made, and the split of the Maryland Democracy is apparently consummated. Another indication of this is that on the evening of the 19th, the Democratic Club of Baltimore reaffirmed its previous action, declaring Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON the regular nominees, by a vote of 36 to 31. The friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then withdrew and took the necessary steps towards organizing a Club of their own.

Senator SEWARD and Gen. WEBB, with their families, are at Niagara Falls.

The Louisville *Journal* understands that Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is ready to support either BELL or DOUGLAS. He waits to see which will be most likely to defeat LINCOLN.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is soon to enter actively into the labors of the campaign. He will speak at Toledo on the 2d August.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, spoke at Springfield, in that State, on the 11th. He advocates the election of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS is in Indiana this week.

THE GREAT METEOR OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Meteor of Friday night which astonished all our citizens who happened to be unhoused at the time was seen, it would appear, far over the country, and was, in its way, a most astonishing phenomenon. We have had the Japanese and the Zouaves. The *Great Eastern* still abides with us, and the Prince of Wales is coming. The foreign and domestic excitements, however, were, are, and are to be, of this earth, earthy, or of the sea, nautically. A celestial, or at least a supraterranean visitant was needed, and the meteor came. The rule of parallax, evidently not understood by our ordinary street sight-seers, proves, according to the reports from various distances, North, South, and West, (we have heard nothing yet from ships, East, at sea,) that the globe of fire with the glowing trail of light must have been from thirty to forty miles above the surface of our planet. That it could not have been much more elevated, the explosion which accompanied its disappearance would assure us, the atmosphere being rather less than fifty miles high, and the transmission of sound being of course limited to that region. It was seen at Philadelphia at about 9½ o'clock, say the papers of that city—rose suddenly from the horison, about the size of the full moon, traversed an easterly line, dropping fire in its course, like a rocket, till it passed away in the southeast, like a red ball, about twice the size of the planet Mars. It was seen, under similar circumstances, at Danville, Penn., at New-Haven, along the whole line of the Hudson River, at Buffalo, Utica, Albany and Troy, also at Newport, Rhode Island, and undoubtedly at other places from which we have no report—at each place, appearing to be at no great distance above the spires of the churches. Just so the moon, at her full, appears to shine directly over every street in every city, and over every ship at sea, in those portions of the earth which she illuminates.

We append a few of the communications we have received respecting this extraordinary visitor. The provincial papers in this and adjoining States come to us filled with accounts of the marvel. It is amusing to read of some of the events to come which some of them predict therefrom. The old superstition of "portents dire," it would seem is not yet quite *effete*.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1860.

As it is desirable that all possible information respecting the magnificent meteor of Friday evening should be collected, I venture to send you an account of my observation of it.

On Friday evening, a few minutes before 10 o'clock, I was standing with a friend in Thirty-fourth-street, near the southwest corner of Madison-avenue, looking towards the West, when we observed a luminous body rising rapidly from behind the houses on the southerly side of the street. From the peculiar color and hazy appearance of the light, I at first judged it to be a fire-balloon, made of green tissue paper, and quite near us. But my friend, whose eyes were sharper than my own, immediately discovered that the hazy appearance was occasioned by some light clouds which intervened between us and the luminous body.

The meteor soon emerged from these clouds, and came on rapidly eastward. When about a quarter of the way across the visible sky, it lost its greenish color, and broke up into four parts, which continued their journey all in the same line. The first two had the appearance of blazing torches whose flames are driven backward by the wind. The other two were not nearly so bright, but had a smouldering appearance, and gave off a continual series of sparks. As the meteor moved eastward, its brightness diminished very perceptibly, although it was plainly visible till it passed behind the houses on the easterly side of Fourth-avenue.

Its light was very distinct, but softened rather than intense. The color was, as I have said, at first greenish, but changed to the ordinary color of flame. I noticed no noise as the meteor passed across the heavens. We supposed it at first to be a fire balloon, but soon discovered our error, from the fact that it moved almost directly from west to east, (more accurately from W. by N. to E. by S.,) while the wind, at the earth's surface at least, was blowing gently from the eastward. Still, it seemed so near, and its flaming appearance was so distinct, that we were disposed to regard it rather as some curious firework than as a meteor.

It crossed the sky to the northward of us, and I should estimate its greatest elevation above the northern horizon at about 40°.

From my point of view, at least 150° of its path were visible, and it passed over this space in about 15 seconds, moving with a very uniform velocity. The length of the line of fire as it swept across the sky was some 5° or 6°, and it left no very distinct trail, as the sparks which flew from it seemed to go out almost instantly.

Respectfully yours, AMATEUR.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, July 21.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

A brilliant meteor passed over the city last evening about 10 o'clock. It seemed to rise from behind Beaver Tail light, on Conanicut, in west-southwest, and passed rapidly in a north-easterly direction. I was standing on a porch, looking in a southerly direction, when the phenomenon made its appearance, and had an excellent view of it, much to my amazement and gratification, as it went by at an angle of about 75 degrees or 80 degrees south, and at an elevation of apparently half a mile. When it first appeared it seemed a perfect ball of fire giving forth a lurid light. It rose rapidly to a point about half way between the horizon and the zenith, and there indulged, still moving northeast, in a few meteoric gyrations, changing to the form of a chain-shot, or dumb-bell, and twisting so as to resemble the little balls of fire which sometimes follow the explosion of a rocket. The body here divided, and two portions, blazing, and leaving a long train of sparks behind, passed off into utter darkness, leaving no trace behind, and making no note of departure. The exhibition lasted probably a minute and a half or two minutes. The day had been excessively hot, and after nightfall there were extensive and frequent electric appearances all along the western horizon. The meteor showed that shade peculiar to the Bengola light, and clothed all objects in a ghastly hue. These facts may be useful to scientific men in their investigations in regard to the mysterious visitant.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 21.

The fiery meteor was seen here on Friday night, about 9½ to 10 o'clock, with much distinctness. The spectacle was most brilliant. At first it appeared like a globe of fire about the size of a man's head. It then separated into two distinct globular bodies, leaving a trail of light behind and traveling at a rapid rate through the heavens. Its course was direct from west to east.

DANVILLE, Saturday, July 21.

The meteor passed last evening at 10 o'clock, giving as much light as a full moon. It appeared on the horizon west of northwest, and passed due east. It was about six seconds in passing. When directly in the northeast it broke, forming two parts, one following the other. Some minutes after it disappeared. A sound resembling thunder was distinctly heard. No clouds in sight.

THE METEOR SEEN AT BOSTON AND OTHER PLACES.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "A double meteor, of rare brilliancy, was seen in many places in this vicinity last night, about 10 o'clock—two distinct balls of fire, passing from the southwest toward the northeast, keeping within the same distance of each other during the whole time they were visible. They passed across the heavens with less descent than is usual with such luminous bodies. The light was so great that we hear of persons who rose from bed, thinking there was a fire near by. Hundreds witnessed this novel spectacle in Boston, and we hear accounts of the meteors from Cambridge, Newton, Nahant, and other towns."

The Providence *Journal* gives the following account of this meteor: "A most remarkable meteor was seen last evening, about two or three minutes before 10 o'clock. Its direction was from the west to the southeast. It appeared to be double, and to pass in a direction nearly parallel with the horizon, and elevated about 35 or 40 degrees above it. An observer was in Hope-street at the time, saw it explode when nearly south of him, and he describes it as emitting for a moment a brilliant, greenish light, strong enough to cast shadows in the street."

The Albany *Journal*, of Saturday, says: This curious atmospherical phenomenon was observed in this city. It differed from ordinary meteors in being double as well as in its superior brilliancy, its slower motion, and its apparent nearness. Here, as in New-York, it seemed to pass just above the roofs of the houses, and to fall within the bounds of the city. Many imagined it to be some novel rocket or fire balloon used in the reception of Judge DOUGLAS, which was just then about coming off. Some fancied they perceived an odor like that of burning tar, and one gentleman we heard severely commenting on the conduct of those who endangered the property of citizens by setting such combustibles afloat over their roofs. The fact that it was observed simultaneously at such distant points proves that it must have been at a great height and of vast magnitude, and flying with far greater velocity than it seemed to. The description given by those who saw it in New-York corresponds almost exactly with its appearance here. Of course, all the confident utterances as to how large it was, how high it was, and where it fell, are erroneous—their only value being to indicate its appearance at different points. Until after comparing notes, one observer was confident that it was directly over Bethlehem; another, that it was directly over the Capitol; another, that it was directly over St. Joseph's Church; one, that it fell in the river; another, that it fell in the City Hall-square; another, that it fell in Greenbush. Until the New-York papers were received, almost every one was confident that it was less than a hundred feet up in the air. What its actual height and size were can be approximated when we learn how far apart the most distant points are at which it was visible.

Nearly all our exchange papers up to date, from all parts of the country, contain accounts of the meteor, which was seen over a distance of nearly 1,000 miles.

This Immense
SUMMER STOCK,
The last we shall offer in this stand will be
CLOSED OUT
at a great
REDUCTION ON PRICES.
As we have concluded to clear out our entire stock before removal.
It consists of a large and complete variety of all the latest styles of
SUMMER CLOTHING,
SHIRTS
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Those who have not yet completed their Summer wardrobe, or strangers visiting the City, will find now
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
to purchase their Summer clothing, &c., &c,
AT LOW FIGURES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 289, 289 and 289 Broadway,
corner of Warren-st.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 736 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale,
Broadway, corner Prince-st.
E. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONSON.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Twenty-five Thousand Gross Sold in One Year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the hair.
If you want a genuine Hair Restorative buy Prof. O. J. Wood's.
His article, at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of six years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people, in its favor.
Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year! What stronger evidence of its curative properties can be produced.
Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

Removal.
From No. 13 Beekman-st.
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Have removed
TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.
July 21, 1860.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.
Before Judge Betts.

BILL OF LADING—ASSIGNEE—DUTY OF MASTER—FRAUD.

William Hare vs. *The Steamship Victoria.*—This was an action on a bill of lading to recover the value of a quantity of fish, alleged to have been shipped on board the vessel in Halifax, to be carried to New-York, and not to have been delivered according to the bill of lading. The owner of the vessel alleged that the master of the vessel, named Sluyter, bought the fish outright of one Allison, the assignor to the libelant of the bill of lading, and gave him in payment therefor a draft on his brother in New-York for the amount, and that as security only for this draft the bill of lading in question was given. Allison transferred the draft for value, with the bill of lading, to the libelant; and he wrote to the agent here that he knew nothing of the parties, and that if the draft was not paid he must hold the fish under the bill of lading. This letter was sent by the steamship, but was not delivered for several days after the arrival of the vessel, during which time the master discharged the fish, sold them as his own and pocketed the proceeds. The draft was not paid on presentation and the libelant thereupon called upon the vessel for the fish, and not getting it brought this action, claiming that Allison shipped the goods, and there was to be no delivery of the property to the master unless the draft was paid. The owner claimed that the vessel was not liable, as it was not a shipment of the goods by Allison, but a sale and purchase by the master.

Held by the Court—That the indorsement of the bill of lading to the assignee of the draft for the value of the property shipped conforms to ordinary mercantile transactions, and is available to the consignee, unless fraud is shown in the sale and shipment of the fish and brought home to the assignee.

That a sale of the fish to the master, as his personal property, is of a dubious character, and might prevent his recovery of the amount of the bill of lading against the ship, as being against general policy, if the right rested solely between him and the owners of the ship, but a fair assignee stands on stronger ground.

That there is no evidence impeaching the libelant's good faith or showing anything but that he purchased the goods *in transitu*, with the security of the bill of lading, to prevent its delivery away from him in the ordinary course of trade. The dishonesty was in the master of the ship, in his abstracting the cargo from the ship before securing the freight. In doing this, he n[o]t only violated the confidence and trust of the [owne]r in depriving him of the freight on the good[s] [and] defrauded the shipper by embezzling the cargo.

That the owner should suffer rather than the shipper.

Decree for the libelant with a reference.

For libelant, Mr. Morton and Mr. Miller; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL—WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE—PRACTICE.

The United States vs. *Three cases marked U. C., containing perfumery.*—This was a motion for a new trial on a case made. The action was brought to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, and a verdict was found for the United States. The case was made up by consent without being submitted for settlement, a short hand report of the charge *in extenso* being set forth.

Held by the Court—That only the instructions given to the jury which were excepted to can be submitted in a case. All the rest should have been excluded. That the verdict went on questions of fact, and not questions of law, and the decided weight of the evidence is against the verdict. Undue weight was given by the jury to the opinions of official appraisers, who had no practical knowledge of the commodities.

Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

EXCEPTIONS—EVIDENCE—DAMAGES.

Peter R. Burton vs. *The Schooner Commander-in-Chief.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The action was for collision, and the Court had decreed that the libelant recover the damages occasioned to the vessel and cargo.

Held by the Court.—That the claimant cannot, on exceptions, test the justness of the decree.

That the credibility and reliability of the witnesses on the reference cannot be investigated on exception, unless the objections rest wholly on questions of law.

That on the decree the libelant is entitled to interest on the actual damages occasioned to the vessel and cargo.

That though there is a great disparity in the estimates by the witnesses of the value of the vessel, ranging from $600 to $3,000, the Court must hold the finding of the Commissioners to be substantially correct.

Exceptions overruled.

For libelant, Mr. Morton and Mr. Haskett. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

WHARFAGE—JURISDICTION.

Moses Taylor et al. vs. *The ship Joseph Walker.*—This was an action to recover wharfage. The ship was lying at a pier in the East River, and having caught fire was pulled away from the pier, scuttled, and sunk in the middle of the slip and lay there some time longer.

Held by the Court—That if there is a lien on vessels for wharfage it is exclusively so by statute usage or special contract, and is enforced upon that right and not as a maritime obligation.

That the vessel being a domestic vessel, a lien on her to the owner of the wharf springs out of the usage of the trade or business of wharfinger, and is local in its character, and except when imparted by express statute, only follows the actual possession of the thing.

That if this case falls within the cognizance of this Court it is so, because the cause of action is for supplies furnished the vessel in her home port. But the Supreme Court have decided that the jurisdiction of Admiralty does not embrace such cases. (21 How., 248.) And it does not affect the powers of the Court that the action was instituted previous to May 1, 1859. (Sup. Court Rule, 12.) That the action cannot be maintained for the period the vessel was sunk and was not supplied with wharfage services.

Libel dismissed with costs.

Recent Decisions.

The following opinions have been filed in causes decided at the last General Term of the Common Pleas. Both cases were on appeals from judgments rendered in District Courts:

PROMISE TO PAY THE DEBT OF ANOTHER.

Martin Smith vs. *John Merchant.*—HILTON, J.—The plaintiff seeks to charge the defendant with the payment of a debt owing him by one Sherwood, amounting to $120. The plaintiff was the only witness examined in support of his claim, and he testified that he was barkeeper in Sherwood's saloon, and when he left there was due to him the amount stated. That the defendant subsequently agreed if he would go back to be responsible in the future for $10 per week for his services, and to pay the $120, and on that express condition he went back. The interview at which this agreement was made in the defendant's office, and when, as the plaintiff admits, Mr. Greenly, who was subsequently sworn, might have been present, is thus stated: "The $120 was named in this way: he said he had a big interest in the house, and if I would go back he would pay me what Sherwood owed me."

The defendant, on being examined testified, as follows: "I never agreed to pay plaintiff any debt of Sherwood's; at my office I told him I had an interview with Sherwood, that Sherwood had at his house some money he was ready to pay over to him; and that I would, in the course of two or three days sue Sherwood, and endeavor to have the whole thing arranged to his entire satisfaction;" also, "I had no interest in the house at the time, except that Sherwood was a debtor of mine."

Greenly then certified to being present at the interview, and substantially corroborated the defendant's statement.

Upon this evidence I think the Justice erred in giving judgment for the plaintiff. The defendant's statements respecting the interview were entirely inconsistent with the idea that he intended to become responsible for the debt of Sherwood, and as the plaintiff did not see fit to contest them in any way, his testimony respecting the interview should be regarded as qualified by them.

The rule, as I understand it, is that when the statements of a party respecting a particular transaction are fully contradicted by his adversary and an entire new version is then given of the affair, the new version will be regarded as controlling, unless controverted in some way, either by evidence or circumstances.

Here there were no circumstances except those that are in favor of the defendant. It was quite improbable that he intended to pay a debt to a person who was already largely his debtor, and to charge him with such an obligation as this, upon the mere statement of a plaintiff who is unwilling to deny upon oath the sworn evidence of the defendant and a disinterested witness respecting the interview at which it is claimed the obligation was assumed, is not only wrong, but is in violation of a well settled rule in the construction of evidence.

Governed by these views, it will be perceived that there was no cause of action shown entitling the plaintiff to recover. The most that appeared was that the defendant promised to have the plaintiff's claim arranged to his entire satisfaction. This was not such a provision as gave any right of action, and the judgment should therefore be reversed.

CONTRACT FOR A YEAR'S SERVICES.

Jacob Ehrenreich vs. *John Warshing et al.*—HILTON, J.—The Statute of Frauds only declares parol agreements void, when by their terms they are not to be performed within one year from the making thereof. (3 R. S., 5 Ed. 221, S. 2.)

This was not such an agreement. The testimony shows that on Friday, the 28th of August, the defendants employed the minor one of the plaintiffs for one year, for the stipulated sum of $350. After the agreement was made, the defendants, who it seems are Israelites, remarked to the young man: "To-morrow is Saturday, and you may come down Monday," which he did, and from that time until his discharge without cause on the 1st of December following, he continued in their employment at their place of business, in this City, and was paid his salary in monthly installments.

In February following, having in the meantime been unsuccessful in obtaining other employment, an action was brought by the present plaintiff against the defendants to recover for the preceding two months' salary, but it appearing on the trial that the contract was entire for a year's services, at an agreed sum for the whole period, and not providing for the payment of any part during the year, the Justice before whom the case was tried very properly dismissed the complaint, giving judgment for the defendants upon the ground that the action was prematurely brought.

Therefore, in no proper sense can it be said that that suit is a bar to any recovery here. (Quackenbush agt. Ehle, 5 Barb., 469,) because the validity of the plaintiff's claim was not passed upon by the Justice in that action.

The voluntary act of the defendants in paying the salary in monthly installments while the young man remained with them, did not bind them to continue in that course, nor did it in any way change the nature of the agreement as originally made, and which being entire, no right of action accrued upon it until the terms agreed upon had expired. Judgment affirmed.

The Case of Hoffman.

THE BAIL REDUCED TO $10,000.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. *Frederick Hoffman.*—This was an application to have the bail required by Justice CONNOLLY reduced. The writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* upon which the matter was brought up were issued on Friday, and now returnable.

The bail was fixed, as will be remembered, at $22,000. This amount, as stated by Mr. Doyle, the prisoner's counsel, was considered unnecessary by the District Attorney, (who was present and assented,) and it was the desire to have the sum so reduced as to enable the prisoner to obtain sureties.

After some little discussion Justice LEONARD (sitting at Chambers,) reduced the bail to $10,000, in the aggregate—being $1,000 each on the two charges of over-issue, and $4,000 each on the two charges of forgery. The matter was then postponed until Monday to enable the brother of the prisoner to find sureties. The prisoner was remanded.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Chancy, &c.* vs. *Hodges.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Williams vs. *McFarland.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Petition of Hapler.*—Order granted.

PERSONAL.

Prof. T. S. C. is Lowe in Philadelphia, and has actually persuaded some of the citizens to advance him funds, so that he may undertake his long-promised balloon trip to Europe. He is to be accompanied by an astronomer, a historian, a sea-captain and an artist.

Col. Cregan, who has attained much celebrity by his exploits at counterfeiting, has been found guilty of an attempt to pass counterfeit money in Philadelphia, and has been sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and to undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Col. Cregan has been so successful in this line of business that he was able to live in style a short distance out of Philadelphia.

At the White Sulphur Springs, in Hamilton County, Fla., a few days since, Col. Richard Inge Wynne, a lawyer, attempted to chastise Dr. Carlee with his cane, when the latter jerked it away, struck his assailant with it, and then ran the sword through his body. Wynne died soon afterward.

Capt. John Russell, of the ship *Cambria*, who rescued from the rafts and planks to which they were clinging, twelve of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Arctic*, has been presented by President Buchanan with a gold watch valued at $150. It bears the following inscription: "The President of the United [St]ates to John Russell, Master of the British ship *Cambria*, for humanity to shipwrecked seamen, 1859."

List of Americans registered at the Banking-house of Messrs. LANSING & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from the 1st to the 5th of July, 1860:

NEW-YORK.	C. L. Guilleaun,
P. D. H. Macurdy,	F. Pinchon.
S. H. Tucker and wife,	MOBILE.
John T. Daly.	H. Barmon.
Dr. E. L. Bradley and wife,	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
—— Warner,	Joseph Seiler and wife.
T. W. Crane, Jr.,	PHILADELPHIA.
G. R. Jackson and lady,	J. D. Claypool and wife.
Mrs. M. Bird,	CHARLESTON.
Rev. J. McClintock,	B. T. Whaley,
Dr. Robert Tours,	Julian Mitchell,
E. J. Tefft and family,	G. H. Merchant,
W. D. Jenison,	Charles B. Buist.
John Wheeler, Jr.,	

The Iredell (N. C.) *Express* mentions an interesting will case which has just been decided by the Supreme Court sitting at that place. Mr. Solomon Hall had made a will leaving one hundred negroes and other property to his only child, a daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Neely against his wish, whereupon he made another will, leaving his negroes free, and leaving most of his property to them. The suit was to set aside the last will. An hour after the case had gone to the jury, Mrs. Neely's counsel proposed to receive $13,000, and $2,000 which the will gave her; the estate to pay the court costs, $800; she to pay her own lawyer $5,000. The proposition was accepted. The negroes will be sent to Liberia. The jury stood nine against and three for the will; but it is said the Judge would have set aside the verdict if it had been brought against the will.

Gen. LANE, Hon. GEO. S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, and Hon. W. WINSLOW, were at Norfolk, Va., on the 16th.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Bangor *Whig* states that the company engaged in raising goods from the lost steamer *Hungarian* are taking out from the wreck about $600 worth per day. At low water, large numbers of dead bodies may be seen.

Three slaves—a man forty years of age and two children, fifteen and sixteen years old—the property of Mr. Charles Anderson, of St. Louis, Mo., took quiet leave of the family and premises last Sunday, under pretext of going to church. They have not been heard from since. The wife and mother, with two other children, remain behind. The missing property is valued at $3,500.

A decision was recently given by the Supreme Court of Maine to the effect that the Legislature of the State have no right to enact laws regulating the running of railroad trains, where that power by the charter is given to the Directors. The Legislature has control of all that relates to the safety of passengers, but none which appertains merely to the convenience of the traveling public. This question came up in an action against the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company, for not detaining their train twenty minutes, according to the act of 1855, in order to connect with another road.

Frederic Wright and Thomas S. McCrary, two overseers on the Central Southern Railroad in Tennessee, have immortalized themselves. A slave belonging to Mr. D. Helm, who had run away and been caught, was placed on one of the trains of the road mentioned to be taken home. On the arrival of the train at Dodson's Gap, 15 miles from Columbia, these overseers tied the negro to a birch tree, and having stripped him and gave him about 1,200 lashes, whipping him for nearly three hours. Then they poured turpentine over his back and set him to work. The poor fellow survived only 24 hours. Mr. Helm offers $150 for the apprehension of Wright, and $50 for that of McCrary.

CHARLES DOY HUNG BY A PRO-SLAVERY MOB.—The Leavenworth K. T. *Herald* of the 12th contains a letter dated Paris, July 8, which says:

"On Thursday last a party of nine men, 'armed and equipped as the law directs,' but without legal process, arrested one HENRY WOFFLE and son, and CHARLES DOY, (son of Dr. JOHN DOY,) on a charge of horse stealing. They were tried, found guilty, and the sentence of death passed upon them. DOY and young WOFFLE succeeded in making their escape, the latter after being badly wounded. The sentence was executed upon the old man WOFFLE. He was deliberately shot and his body left on the prairie. On Friday night the same company, enlarged by additional recruits, learning that DOY was concealed in a house owned by the old man WOFFLE, surrounded it about 10 o'clock, waited until daylight, procured a load of hay, fired it and succeeded in dislodging him. He was tried, condemned, and immediately suffered death."

The Rochester *Evening Express* states that CHARLES DOY went from that city to Kansas in 1854, three months after his father. Like him, he was a man of distinguished bravery, impatient of wrong, ready in his resources, and fearless in his measures of resistance and redress. While he defied danger like a hero, he endured suffering with the fortitude of a martyr. His private character was irreproachable. He was modest in his demeanor, strong in his attachments, generous, self-sacrificing in behalf of his principles and his friends.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS Will receive gratis, and prepaid, IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, of 168 pages of critical reviews, testimonials, and illustrations of over 100 choice SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, of which SPECIMENS for examination, with a view to introduction, are furnished to Teachers and School Officers at HALF PRICE, and first supplies at low rates. See also their EDUCATIONAL NEWS, sent free to Teachers No. 5 lately issued.
THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY, illustrated, $3 a year in advance. IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., Educational Publishers, New-York.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

THE RESURRECTION TRUMPET—A NEW book, showing how and when the Resurrection took place. Now ready, by JEREMIAH RUNYON. For sale by news dealers, at 25 cents.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus [CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.]
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

DRY GOODS.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO., Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-st., near West Broadway, New-York.
Agency for Hilger Brothers' CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Have now in store a complete assortment of LOW-PRICED DOESKINS and LOW-PRICED CLOTHS, in black and colors, including the "Eagle" and "Crown" Brands.
Also, OVERCOATINGS, DOUBLE NOIR, ESQUIMAUX, CHINCHILLA CASTORS, &c., in black, brown, blue and dahlia.
Also, Black Gros du Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrines, all qualities and widths.
Black Cravats, all qualities and widths.
Black Satin de Chines, all qualities and widths.
Black Satin Vestings, superior make, all silk and cotton back.
Black Velvets, superior makes, all silk and cotton back.
Colored and Black Marcellines.
Colored Fancy Silks, Droguet Noir.
Printed Foulard Hdkfs., &c., &c.
Also, sole agents for the "GLOBE BRAND" Black Velvet Ribbons.
This Ribbon is a most excellent make, and we have now a full line in store.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF RICH SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, To be sold during July and August. At half the cost of importation.
1,000 Black Lace Points, from $7.
1,000 French Lace Mantillas, from $3.
1,000 Black Silk Mantillas, from $6.
1,000 Barege Anglais Dusters, from $1.
1,000 Summer Cloth Traveling Cloaks, from $3.
500 Complete Traveling Suites, from $4.
Also, very rich Silk and Guipure Lace Mantillas, New Autumnal Black Silk Mantillas and Shaw lettes And Novelties in Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
The finest goods in the City, and all at popular prices.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings, (a few doors from Broadway.)

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, July 23, a large assortment of Medallion Case Setts, of the newest designs. Also, a variety of Medallion Lace Collars. We have a few more of those Worked Bands left
At 15 cents each, worth 25 cents.
At 20 cents each, worth 37½ cents.
At 25 cents each, worth 50 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GRAY POPLINS.
SILK AND LINEN JASPER POPLINS, Reduced to 4s. per yard; former price, 6s.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, of every description, Reduced, Reduced, Reduced.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S. No. 473 Broadway.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, At Greatly Reduced Prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Having marked down their stock of MUSLIN DRESS GOODS much below cost, call the attention of those ladies who have not yet finished their Summer purchases to great bargains in Summer Dress Goods.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, One block below St. Nicholas' Hotel.
A superior assortment of Muslin and Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, of the most approved manufacture; Flannels, Quilts, Toweling, Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, &c., &c.
An extensive stock of Drawer Goods Constantly on hand at Lowest Prices.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF SUMMER CLOAKS, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
SUMMER GARMENTS Selling off without regard to cost.
N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order At shortest notice.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. GREAT RUSH TO KINZEY'S CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
The store has been closed for the purpose of marking down the prices.
STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT.
2,500 Straw Bonnets, all kinds, 6c. to 50c.
1,500 fine Bonnets, all styles, half price.
2,000 Bloomers, all styles, closing 18c. to 75c.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT,
12,500 yards Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 5c., 8c.
8,000 yards Rich Ribbons, (worth 25c.) 12½c.
FINE RICH RIBBONS, HALF-PRICE.
7,500 pairs Mitts closing.
3,500 Pairs Silk Mitts, 6c., 12c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
1,500 Pairs Misses' Mitts, 2c., 3c. 6c.
PARASOLS CLOSING HALF-PRICE.
Parasols, 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c., $1.
200 Mantillas closing out, 50c., 75c. to $4.
1,000 Heavy Silk Twist Nets, 12½c.
1,500 Rich Bayle and Chenille Nets, 25c.
500 Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3c. to 25c.
BANDS CLOSING OUT, COLLARS CLOSING OUT.
Laces, Trimmings, Setts, Hoop Skirts, Flouncings, Flowers, Fans, with large lots of other goods bought at auction, closing out at about half-price, at
WM. KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CARPETS—CARPETING.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS. CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c. In every variety.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

10 MORE CASES (THE LAST) OF 1,400 PACIFIC LAWNS, At 10 cents per yard. Perfectly fast colors and new designs.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

RICH EMBROIDERED LACE MITS. (Short and ¾ long.) Just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER AND GOVERNESS—WANTED, by a family in Southern Ohio, a lady, capable of teaching and directing a small number of pupils, from 8 to 16 years of age, (chiefly girls.) She should be able to teach music, and one or more of the modern languages, with the higher English branches. A lady of experience and religious character will be preferred. To such a one a pleasant situation and reasonable salary will be given.
Applicants may refer to the Editor of the New-York *Times*, and Henry Scudder, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE the services of a French Gentleman or Lady, (Parisian,) in a Female Institute in Pennsylvania, fully competent to teach French and Music on the piano. The person must be able to play and sing in a finished manner. Any one meeting these requirements may address PRINCIPAL, care of Hubbard & Burgess, Nos. 78 Reade and 99 Church sts., N. Y.

AS VISITING INSTRUCTOR.—A GRADUATE of Union College, and one who has been engaged for the last fifteen years as principal of a boarding school, will make engagements, either in male or female schools in this City, to give hourly instruction after the 1st of September. Can give the best of testimonials. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class school or private family; has no objection to travel. Address for one month INSTITUTRICE, Madison-square Post-office, New-York City.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, A GRADUATE from a Collegiate Institute, who has had several years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or as teacher in some public institution. Address L. B., No. 1,067 Broadway.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 485, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

MILITARY.—WANTED, IN A BOY'S SCHOOL a short distance from the city, a military drill teacher. Address, for further information, H. K. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS, AMERICAN FLAGS, ENGLISH FLAGS.
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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL, 1860.—The Commencement exercises will be held at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, July 24, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the institution are invited to be present.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family, would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 289 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of children; have no objections to the country. Apply at their present employer's, No. 157 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her last employer's, No. 134 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing neatly; wages, $9. Also, a thorough chambermaid, who does part of the washing and ironing in magnificent style; wages, $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED TO DO cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, by a competent and respectable servant-girl; is economical and neat and not afraid of work; the best of reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a first-class cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended girl a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—ANY LADY IN WANT OF A really smart, reliable servant, for kitchenwork or general housework, with first-class Brooklyn references for honesty, neatness and capability, will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable Protestant young woman, who is competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity. No objection to do general housework. Is a good bread and pie baker. Has lived with nice families both city and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the German and English languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; kind treatment of greater import to her than salary. Address, verbally or by letter, M. S., care of Dr. Palmedo, No. 20 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress, by a widow woman; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist with the chamberwork, if required; no objection to a private boarding-house, or to the country; a home preferred to wages; City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 87½ 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, a situation by a genteel and well educated French young woman as nurse or lady's maid in a family about to travel to Europe; speaks English fluently and has good references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., up stairs.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability, with the very best of City reference from gentlemen with whom he has lived; he is now disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the saddlery. Can be seen at any time, if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address THOS. J. ATKINS, No. 539 Broadway, under the Chinese Buildings.

AS COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife wish the above situations; the man is a good driver; also, good farmer and gardener. The wife can cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good dairy maid. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a German single man; understands his business in all its branches, and can give best of references. Address J. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; fully understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, and also understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can go well recommended from his last employer in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A. KELLY.

AS GROOM, &c.—AN ACTIVE SINGLE YOUNG man wants employment in the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, the care of stock, and will be found willing and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Address M. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation in a genteel family; can be highly recommended from his last place, for capability, sobriety, &c.; will go to any part of the country, if required. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, AGE 16, to learn a trade. Has no particular choice, if the business is a permanent one. Address, (stating business,) or apply to WM. HOWLAND, No. 229 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL, QUIET family, a well recommended woman, to cook, wash and iron; must be willing to live a short distance in the country during the Summer, afterwards at No. 109 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply as above, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

A EUROPEAN LADY, TEACHING THE harp, piano and French in a gentleman's family, wishes two young ladies of liberal means to join her class. They will have all the attentions of an elegant private house near the 5th-av., and in every respect share the home comforts of the family circle, combined with thorough instruction from a teacher of the highest attainments. References and full particulars by addressing M. L. C., Box No. 2,712 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE, A pupil of one of the first masters, in the rudiments of English, French and Spanish languages, modeling in wax, painting and drawing in water colors; also, piano and harp, wishes a few more pupils at her own residence; highest references given. Apply or address Mrs. G., No. 22 West 15th-st.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of "hand training," at No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove stiffness or trembling, and all other difficulties about writing, and then give an easy, elegant, rapid business style. Full course, $10. One $5 seat vacant. Private room, $15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE BY A FAMILY OF six persons, a well-furnished house in a good situation, for six months from Nov. 1, next. Address H. S., with terms and location, Box No. 2,964, New-York Post-office.

FACTORY.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE LARGE, well-lighted Rooms, one of them with Steam Power; for one or more years. Apply to J. J. VAN BEUREN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 21, IN SEVENTEENTH-st., between 4th and 2d avs., or in a 4th-av. omnibus, a lady's GOLD HUNTING-WATCH, CHAIN AND CHARMS; watch No. 1,172, V. Jhon Magnin & Guedin, makers, Geneva. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to No. 126 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JULY 24,
At 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 273 Fulton, near Tillary-st., Brooklyn.
ASSIGNEES SALE—The entire stock of Reynolds & Tummel,
ELEGANT CUSTOM MADE
parlor, chamber, library and hall furniture, in rosewood, mahogany walnut and oak, upholstered in the very best style, with marble tops; also, a number of sofa and chair frames, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.
Catalogues at the salesrooms and at the store, where the goods can be examined.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday, July 23,) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			Shares.		
18	B'k Commonw'lth	$100	50	East River Bank	$25
11	Continental Bank	100	20	Grocers' Ins	50
27	Washington Ins	50	10	Knickerbocker Ins	40
20	Columbian Mar. Ins	100	40	Lenox Ins	25
7	Lamar Ins	100	10	Standard Ins	50
10	Arctic Ins	50	10	Long Island Ins	50
20	Jersey City Ins	50	25	North River Ins. Co.	25
10	Humboldt Ins	100	10	Mer. Mut. Ins	100
10	Washington M. Ins	100	8	Resolute Ins	100
15	Gt. West. Mar. Ins	100	50	Wall-st. Ins Co	20
50	Amer. Guano Co	100			

$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st Mortg. Bds.
2,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
9,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortg. Bonds.
4,000 Dayton and Mich. Railroad 1st. Mtge Bds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 2[6]. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY—Situated at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George Remsen, Sheriff, 12 lots of land, situated at Greenpoint, on the easterly side of Washington-st., and running from L to M-st., being 190x150 feet, together with the extensive brick building thereon, two stories in height, 190x114 feet.
Also, previous to the above, and at 10 o'clock, at the factory of Francis' Metallic Life-Boat Company, at Greenpoint, L. I., the tools, machinery, fixtures (excluding boiler and heating apparatus) and patent right of the Francis Metallic Life-Boat Company.
For further particulars and catalogues, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BRO., No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York; or of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
$15,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, for positive sale, MONDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, I shall sell as above, at the elegant five story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near the 8th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, embracing elegant rosewood parlor suites, 7¾-octavo rosewood piano-forte, a beautiful instrument; parlor furniture, all in solid rosewood, covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; French vases, Italian bronzes, marble pedestals, paintings, &c., with every description of superb chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, and beautiful works of art; rich China, glass-ware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FORTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:
ON 41ST-STREET—Five splendid building lots, commencing 125 feet east of Madison av., and situated on the highest part of Murray Hill. Size, 20x100 each. Three-fourths may remain for five, seven or ten years. Maps and particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. By order of WILLIAM FORREST, ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executors estate of Daniel Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
200 VILLA AND BUSINESS SITES IN YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the above extensive property, most desirably situated for improvement, embracing many of the choicest sites for villa and business purposes to be found in this attractive village. 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Lithographic maps, &c., at 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, warranted perfectly sound; is kind and gentle under the saddle and in all harness; of great strength and endurance; is a good traveler; has been ridden and driven by a lady; and is suitable for any kind of use. Also, the celebrated trotting horse *Tim Barnham*, 15 hands high, about 10 years old, and has trotted in 2:45.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 25th at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the whole of the Bellevue property in one lot. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms $6,000 cash, and the balance on Bond and Mortgage from three to five years. For maps and further information, apply to the Auctioneer's, No. 23 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PHÆTON.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a stylish phæton, weighing 450 lbs., with top, coachman's seat behind, built to order by the successor of George Watson, Philadelphia; nearly new; sold only for want of use. It can be seen at the salesroom, and will be sold at auction as above, if not sold at private sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, JULY 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 188 Bowery, the entire furniture of the above double house, comprising 40 rooms, and consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, chairs, oil paintings, gilt frame mirrors, gas chandelier, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, 50 feather beds, bedding, toilet sets; the whole being well worthy the attention of dealers.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 87 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av. Gas and bath.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWLY-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda, on the first floor, to let, either together or separately, to single gentlemen or a lady and gentleman. Also a back parlor on the second floor. All the modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN from first November next to first April following, for a gentleman, wife, three children and one servant; children aged six, four and three years; will be required, two bedrooms and a sitting room. Address M. C., Box No. 3,977, stating location and price.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; one of the most beautiful locations on the Heights. Inquire at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING ONE OF the finest places on the Hudson, would board a small genteel family, or a single person of refinement, who would loan on good security about $3,000, for a year or a term of years. To a person of means, who may desire to secure a delightful home within the City, where all the luxuries of rural life may be enjoyed, together with the most beautiful scenery, salt water bathing, boating, fishing, fine fruit, delightful drive and equestrian rides, this is a rare opportunity. Address, with real name, HUDSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady wishes to take charge of three or four children for the Summer season, in Darien, (near Stamford, Conn.,) 40 miles from New-York, *via* the New-Haven Railroad; every care and attention possible will be bestowed; the best of reference given. For particulars, she has permission to direct parties to No. 57 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange County, N. Y. Healthy, beautiful scenery, fine fishing, abundance of fruit, superior garden and dairy. Board, $4 to $6 per week, or $1 per day. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. Mrs. M. A. DEGRAW, Bellvale Post office; or, refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (8 years old;) must be of convenient access to the City, and in a healthy neighborhood. Address A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET—TWO ROOMS with board in a private family. Situation pleasant and healthy. Accommodations for horses and carriage if desired. Apply to GEO. D. KIMBER, Bayside-av., Flushing, L. I.

FARMS.

FOR SALE IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one farm 60 acres, located on high ground; a portion is wooded; beautiful location for a country seat; price, $125 per acre; also, a farm of 40 acres; abounds in all kinds of fruit; within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt; good house and outbuildings, in a high state of cultivation; also, one of 20 acres, a beautiful little farm, good building, &c., and several other farms from 18 to 34 acres; several beautiful country seats, finished complete, for immediate occupation, one $15,000, one $16,000, and one $25,000; these are all worthy of looking after by any one who is desirous of beautiful country seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly-House, Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A GOOD FARM ON Long Island, containing 41 acres, 35 miles from the City, and 3 from dépôt; about ten acres of wood land, and the balance in a good state of cultivation; buildings and fences in good condition. Apply to the owner, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 83 Bowery. Terms easy. Would exchange for City property.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.—The house is delightfully situated in the most beautiful and retired part of Morristown, opposite the country seats of Hon. J. W. Miller and of Jas. Colles, Esq., of New-York.
It is within five minutes' walk of the churches, schools and post-office, and is less than ten minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt.
It is surrounded with fine shade trees and hedges, and its garden is carefully stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, and with flowering shrubs, berries, asparagus, &c.
The lot contains between one and two acres.
The house has forty feet front, is built of wood, filled in with brick, of the best material, in the best manner and is in perfect order.
It has hot and cold water on every floor; is warmed either by grates or by a powerful furnace set in brick; and has a bath and all the conveniences of a city residence.
Half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN HONE, Esq., No. 63 Wall st., New-York, or on the premises of the present occupant, LIEUT. RODGERS, United States Navy.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, comprising about 16 acres of ground, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, vines, berries, &c. It is easy of access by railroad and steamboat, is in the vicinity of schools and academies of a high order; in short, it contains all the advantages of City and country. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and genteelly furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the place, if desired, together with cows, poultry, &c., &c., and immediate possession given. The above commands one of the most beautiful views on the river, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to place their families at once in a quiet and charming home. For terms, &c., inquire of THOS. RUTHERFORD, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated within 11 miles of the City, consisting of a large dwelling, barns, stable, carriage-house, &c., with two acres of land, plenty of fruit, good water, and a healthy location; accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 80x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUERMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 11 Park-place.

TO CAST STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the New-York Cast Steel Works and Black Lead Crucible Factory, now occupied by the Damascus Steel and Iron Company. Apply on the premises, corner of 2d-av. and 47th-st., New-York.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—Brown-stone English basement house, No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. Rent at the rate of $800 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 290 West 19th-st., in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 8 P. M.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO VERY FINE LOFTS ON Broadway, near Canal-st., 30 feet wide. No sky-light. The location is the most desirable in the City. Apply to HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, No. 405 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., size 40x100; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 238 FRONT-STREET, northeast corner Front and Dover sts., lately occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. Apply to KISSAM & JONES, No. 59 William-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE No. 178 9TH-AV., 80 feet deep, with basement and vaults connected, revolving iron shutters, and large plate-glass front. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES.—TO EXCHANGE for a first-class farm or a country seat of easy access to New-York, five new and unusually well-built brown-stone houses, on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 30th st., renting for over $1,000 each per annum; high ground, unexceptionable surroundings, and desirable for investment. Apply to B. BRADLEY, No. 1,244 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—THE four 3-story brick houses Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. A small farm, with or without stock and furniture, would be taken in part. Inquire of owner, No. 158 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL, BRATTLEBORO, VT. Mountain scenery, cool air, beautiful village, popular resort, first-class house, extensive bathing arrangement, good table, &c. Prices this year very moderate. Fare, $5 30. New Haven Railroad. Address JOSEPH DAVISON, Brattleboro, Vermont.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWENS & CO., No. 55 Nassau-st., New-York.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL—LAKE George, will open for the reception of guests on the 4th day of June, DANIEL GALE, proprietor, Caldwell, N. Y. The steamer *Minnehaha*, Capt. Gale, will commence her regular trips in connection with the steamers on Lake Champlain and railroad to Saratoga on the 4th day of June.

NOTICE.—KNIGHT HOUSE, RIVERDALE, HUDSON River Railroad. First-class Summer boarding-house. Now is your chance to obtain fine rooms at the above-named place, where you can have a pleasant view of the river and fine bathing. Apply to BAGWELL & RAY, oyster and dining-rooms, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, or at the Knight House.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE CLIFTON HOUSE AT this favorite place of resort, is now open for the season. A few rooms, commanding a full view of the Lake, can be secured if applied for immediately. Terms moderate. For particulars, inquire of L. BALLARD, No. 2[?] Broadway, or address J. P. BALLARD, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MISSOURI CITY ASSOCIATION,
AND
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
The Books of Subscription to this Association are now open. Shares Twenty Dollars each, entitling the holder to a warrantee deed of Building Lot, and such assistance as may be within the power of the Association to give those wishing to start manufacturing interests. The design being to build up a Manufacturing City in the flourishing State of Missouri.
Carpenters, Masons, Blacksmiths, Cabinet-makers, Machinists, and every class of mechanics and business men will find their interests promoted by connecting themselves with this Association, whether they wish to locate or not.
Certificates and Articles of Association, with full information, can be obtained by calling on
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York,
or addressing the Association at its principal office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyroot, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
18 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock. P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.
The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—For the purpose of extending the double track, building new depots, and funding the floating debt of this Company, the Board of Directors hereby offer to the Stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests, five hundred Third Mortgage Bonds, at one thousand dollars each, said bonds to be issued on the 1st of August next, at ninety-five per cent., with interest coupons from 1st of May last.
Subscribers may, at their option, pay for the same on the 1st of August next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or with interest from that date on the balance remaining unpaid, in six equal successive monthly installments. The right of stockholders to the above subscription will cease from and after the 10th day of August next. THOMAS M. NORTH. Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, New-York, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 15 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1860.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 22d day of August next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR BROOKLYN property; $60,000 to loan at 6½ per cent; $40,000 to loan at 7 per cent First and second mortgages bought by S. BRADLEY, No. 1,244 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
New-York, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 28th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEES OF TOWNSEND, VAN BUREN & CO. have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the claims against said firm, payable on and after the 24th of July instant. All persons having claims against said Townsend, Van Buren & Co. are hereby notified to send them in, without delay, to our office, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.
M. DeGANO, JAMES SAYRE, Assignees.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Nassau-st, (Continental Bank Building,) New-York, July 10, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO., 3d av., corner of 9th-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per cent. payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order,
WM. H. BISLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, July 11, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, July 12, 1860
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL....$250,000
ASSETS....$300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. O A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MAOY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, EVENINGS, 6 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 26 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel, (entrance Liberty-st., No. 87,) the first week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24 and 25, to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 58 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK against GEORGE A. NORTHROP.—Summons for money.—To GEORGE A. NORTHROP, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK, plaintiff, a copy of which is hereto annexed, (which complaint was filed in the Oswego County Clerk's Office on the 7th day of June, 1860,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Pulaski, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for eighty-four dollars, with interest from Oct. 25, 1859, besides costs.
A. Z. McCARTY, Pl'tff's Att'y, Pulaski.
jy9-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1860.
JANE S. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
20f-law6mM* JANE BEEBE, Executrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 885 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-law6mM* Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Office of the Board of Assessors, No 32 Chambers-st., basement. The following assessments will then be considered:
Regulating 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Regulating 51st-st., between 3d and 6th avs.
All persons interested, having objections, are notified to be present.
MICHAEL TUOMEY, H. W. GENET, GEORGE STARR, Com. on Assessments.
J. MERCH HENRY, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1860.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jeweler's safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY,
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA....Thursday, 19th July.
JURA....Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin....$75
Steerage....30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 183 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA VIA SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and [illegible]

STEAMER OF AUGUST [illegible], FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, [illegible] Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August [illegible], with mails, passengers and specie for [illegible].
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 12 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SIX-PASSENGER Rockaway, just repaired and put in thorough order. Will be sold reasonably, on application to WOOD BROTHERS, 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND, LIGHT, TWO-wheel buggy, with elliptic springs, in good order, and cheap. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.
EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing
GEORGE B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, No. 53 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the underigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednesd'y, July 11, 1 P.M	Wednesd'y, July 11, 7½ A.M
Thursday, July 12, 2 P.M	Thursday July 12, 6½ A.M
Friday, July 13, 2 P.M	Friday, July 13, 9½ A.M
Sunday July 15, 6 A.M	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A.M
Monday, July 16, 6½ A.M	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P.M
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A.M	Monday, July 16, 2½ P.M
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A.M	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P.M
Thursday, July 19, 8 A.M	Wednesd'y July 18, 2½ P.M
Friday July 20, 8 A.M	Thursday, July 19, 3 P.M
Saturday, July 21, 8 A.M	Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M
Sunday, July 22, 8 A.M	Saturday, July 21, 4 P.M
Monday, July 23, 7½ A.M	Sunday, July 22, 5 P.M
Monday, July 23, 5 P.M	Monday, July 23, 11½ A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 8½ A.M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 12, 9½ A.M.	Th'sday, July 12, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 13, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 14, 3 P.M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 16, 3 P.M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P.M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P.M.	Th'sday, July 19, 7 A.M.
Th'sday, July 19, 3½ P.M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A.M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P.M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDANCE leaves foot of Catharine-st., EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 11th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 34 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The GREAT EASTERN steamship, JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next morning.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.
This trip has been arranged with a view of affording excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillion)
Will accompany the Excursion.
REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
Excursionists must be on board not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.
Tickets for the round trip, $10; will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 23d inst. at the office of Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway. State rooms extra, and to be reserved exclusively for ladies.
Beds will be made up for gentlemen in the different compartments and decks of the ship, for which there will be no charge.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

HUNTRESS.—THIRD EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS!—The first class sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, accompanied by Capt. Anderson Caldwell, will make one of those delightful excursions to the above Banks on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 25, 1860. Leaving Jackson-st., East River, at 1½ o'clock A. M., Peck-slip at 2 o'clock A. M., precisely. Bait furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare $2.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillon Band on Board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

D. A. GABAY,
Importer and dealer in
HAVANA CIGARS,
MEERSCHAUMS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. [illegible] Broadway, (Bancroft House,) New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.
GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

AS PIANO APPRENTICE.—A YOUNG GERman, with good musical talents and education, wishes to obtain a situation in a piano manufactory, as apprentice; he has some experience in tuning. Address J. P. L., No. 66 Rivington-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG.
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 13:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8¾ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P.M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—"PEEU" "BBB" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—"TVT" XLT and M BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOR THE FIRST TIME
IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, THE
WONDERFUL RAVELS
Will transfer those entertainments, which for a quarter of a century have afforded to New-York so much genial pleasantness and healthy delight, to the beautiful WINTER GARDEN,
And commence on THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 23, a brief engagement prior to their departure for Europe. The performances will commence with the splendid spectacular comic ballet entitled,
KIM-KA;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT,
with entirely new scenery, dresses and decorations.
Ventilataw, afterwards the Ya-hi-Tang-Ki chanwang....Gabriel Ravel.
Kim-ka, Emperor box Row-wo-of-China....Francois Ravel.
Bang wang-shk-hi fom-Tom-Tout....M. George.
Has-som-flaw-dram....M. Lehman.
Ding-dong-chaw-raw....F. Martinetti.
Pretti bu-bu-ru-she....Miss Francis.
Soldiers, Mandarins, Guards, &c.
The dances incidental to the piece are,
Grand Pas Chinoise....Corps de Ballet.
Pas de Cinque..Lina Windel, Miss Francis, Mdlle. Leontine Cassell, Miss Desire, Miss Shew, Mlle. Chiarini.
Chinese Pas Seul....Young America.
Symbolic Dance and Grand Fnale....by the full Corps.
After which, first time this season of the famous and irresistibly comic pantomime, in which Francois Ravel has gained such a world wide reputation, entitled,
VOL-AU-VENT;
OR, A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.
Vol-au-Vent....Francois Ravel
Old Brock, the miller....J. Martinetti
Pierre, his foreman....Mons. Tophoff
Lizzie, Brock's daughter....Miss Francis
During the piece a Pas de Deux, by Miss Francis and Mons. Tophoff, introducing the
COMICAL UMBRELLA SCENE,
displaying the thrilling adventures of Vol au-Vent with his umbrella in a storm, and extraordinary feat of La Barriere Cerique, which consists in crossing the stage on the top of a vertical pole.
To conclude with
Beautiful and Graceful Groupings of
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the PERSONAL supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
COOL! PLEASANT! ENTERTAINING! AMUSING!
NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!!
THE GREAT EASTERN OUTDONE AND VANQUISHED.
GIANT BABY, 7 years old, Weighs 257 pounds, Measures 61 inches round.
LIVING SEA-LION, Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man-Monkey, The most curious and interesting living wonder.
ALBINO FAMILY, Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.
LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR,—FORTUNE-TELLER, &c.
AQUARIAL GARDEN, With rare living Fish, as BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, from Cuba. &c.
Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY, The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland.
LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, WAX FIGURES.
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL.
The Management is happy to announce an engagement, for a short time, of the celebrated
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Accompanied by WOOD'S QUARTETTE BRASS BAND,
Under the supervision of Mr. S. H. BUDWORTH—the best band of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, ETHIOPIAN PERSONATORS, &c. &c., in the country.
They appear every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and every EVENING at 8, in a series of
ETHIOPIAN OPERAS, MINSTRELSY, &c.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager....James Simmonds
Musical Director....Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist....J. E. Hayes
Prompter....T. Olive
MONDAY, July 23,
Tom Taylor's great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
As Florence,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
As Asa Trenchard,
And, in addition to the
PRESENT TALENTED COMPANY,
MR. SOTHERN
As Lord Dundreary,
MR. COULDOCK
As Abel Murcott,
MR. PETERS
As Binney,
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS
As Mary Meredith.
New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.
During the Comedy
MR. THOMAS BAKER
Will perform his original
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Sensation of the Season! FLORENCE successful in Burton's characters. Houses nightly crowded! Excitement on the increase
MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1860,
DOMBEY & SON.
Capt. Cuttle....(first time)....Florence
Susan Nipper....(first time)....Mrs. Florence
Also, the Protean farce of
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mrs. FLORENCE in six different characters, with songs and dances.
TUESDAY—Toodles' Night—Timothy Toodles, Florence. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.
It is hereby notified that the
EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
will be closed in New-York on
SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of
FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12 HALF PRICE.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND
will perform every day during the week, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.
By order
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1860.
The performances will commence with
WERNER.
To be succeeded by
DICK, THE NEWSBOY.
Conclude with the comic Farce of
THE MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

PALACE GARDENS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Evening at 8 o'clock,
by the
LUBIN BROTHERS,—Necromancers, Ventriloquists, Spiritual Rappers, &c.
Together with a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
By J. F. STRATTON'S PALACE GARDENS ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY July 25.
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

TO THE LOVERS OF ART.—MR. FORSTER'S "AGE OF INNOCENCE"—This Painting, which has attracted high encomiums in Southern cities, is now on exhibition for a short time at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 6. It is painted life-size and commends itself by its fine proportions and truth to nature. Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE new and only Steam Flour Mill in Charleston, S. C. The same has 4 four feet each French Burrs, with flour packers, hopperboys, 3 bolt-chests, 4 reels each, with smut machines, grain separators, elevators, conveyers, &c.; in fact, the whole is a complete arrangement, on the most approved plan.
For terms (which will be very accommodating) and further information, apply to the owner, J. C. H. CLAUSSEN, Charleston, S. C.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ARCHITECT WHO IS realizing three thousand dollars a year by his office, in a healthy, wealthy and flourishing little city of the South, intending to engage in another business, offers for sale, for cash, the fixtures and good will of his office; price $500. Apply to ROBERT GRAVES & CO., No. 97 Liberty-st.

$5.000.—WANTED—A PARTY WITH THIS amount, to take an equal interest with the advertiser in a weekly journal, now in its third year, which, with the above investment, can be made to pay twice the amount in profits yearly. Address, for particulars, PUBLISHER, Box No. 3,631 Post-office, New-York.

$1.800.—ANY PARTY HAVING THE above amount to invest, can buy at a bargain, lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery, with sample-room attached, now doing a good business, or would take a partner in the vegetable and fruit department. Address P. A. R., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

$350—$1,000.—TWO PARTNERS WANTED immediately to engage in good safe business. No more capital needed. For sale, four grocery stores, one crockery-store, confectionery, &c. Land to exchange for real estate or merchandise.
J. S. GALE & CO., No. 60 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the Hardware Store, corner of 6th av. and 38th-st. Will be sold low. Also two Horses and Truck. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held in its rooms Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Esq., subject—*Action*. All young men are cordially invited to attend.
EDWARD SELF, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, July 23, at noon. Subjects—*Gooseberry, Currant, Blackberry, Potting Grape Vines, and Summer Pruning of Grape Vines*. Ladies and strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards, also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A PATENT SUMMER MATTRESS, $3 TO $5; children's and cottage bedsteads, cribs, &c.; spring mattresses, invalid beds and lounges, at WALKER'S Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ATTEMPTS AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—MARY LOCKWOOD, a young married woman, residing at No. 85 Spring-street, attempted to make away with herself yesterday morning by jumping into the river at James'-slip. A colored man witnessed the occurrence and succeeded in rescuing her; but she immediately repeated the attempt. A second time she was fished out of the water, and having been taken before Justice KELLY, he temporarily committed her to the care of the matron of the City prison. She stated that her husband had recently deserted her, and consequently she had no desire to live.... ALBERT POWERS, a sea-captain, about 55 years of age, who has recently returned from a voyage, while intoxicated on Friday night, swallowed a quantity of laudanum for the purpose of suicide. Having been removed to the New-York Hospital, an antidote was administered—and he will probably survive the effects of the dose. The attempt was made upon his life at the Pearl-street hotel, where he was boarding at the time with his family.

ANOTHER RING FIGHT PREVENTED.—A prize fight was to have occurred yesterday morning between two amateur pugilists, known as JOHN NASH and THOMAS SWEENY, but knowledge of the affair having been obtained by Officer DEMING, of the Fourth Precinct, he went to the porter-house corner of Oak and Oliver streets, where the principals had met to make their arrangements, and arrested them. Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, who discharged them for the reason that no complainant came forward. Sections of Police from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts dispersed a crowd of several hundred persons who had assembled on the pier at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, probably to witness the anticipated fight.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—There is no diminution observable in the number of visitors to the great ship. Excursion parties arrive daily from other cities and towns, and, judging from the past, she will continue to be thronged until she is closed to the public, on the 28th inst. She is advertised to leave New-York for Milford Haven, England, on Thursday, the 16th of August, touching at Halifax, to which place she will take "a limited number of first-class passengers"—probably on account of limited accommodations—at $25 each. The charge for passage to Milford Haven is $130, and none but first-class passengers will be taken.

THE THERMOMETER HAS FALLEN.—Our citizens have reason to be thankful. They no longer swelter under the influence of the intolerable heat they endured from Thursday noon to Saturday evening. The rain that fell then, and again early on Sunday morning, cooled the atmosphere, and yesterday we had a delightful day, quite warm enough, but not too much so, for comfort. The relief that everybody experienced was so great, that it was everywhere the subject of mutual congratulations. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of those three days, only two or three fatal cases of sunstroke are recorded.

FRIGHTFUL BLASTING ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening THOMAS POWERS and MICHAEL DONOVAN, two laborers employed at the Central Park, were shockingly injured by the premature explosion of a blast. They were engaged in ramming down the charge, when some matches which had carelessly been placed in the tamping sand ignited the powder. Both men were blown a distance of several feet, and POWERS was so severely injured by the fall that his recovery is doubtful. DONOVAN'S face was badly scorched, and he will probably lose his eyesight. They were both taken to Bellevue Hospital.

REOPENING OF THE JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Methodist Church in Jane-street, which has been undergoing repairs for several weeks past, was reopened yesterday, and was filled by a large congregation at the morning, afternoon and evening services. Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS preached in the morning, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY in the afternoon, and Rev. W. H. EVANS, the pastor of the Church, in the evening. Great improvements have been made in the interior of the Church since it has been closed.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—The Police Commissioners met on Saturday and directed Mr. EMBREE, the Chief Clerk, to inform the Captains of the several Precincts that henceforth cloth for uniform coats must be procured from the stock which had just been laid in at Head-quarters. The Commissioners have for some time contemplated this measure, which will obviate the present custom of having uniforms of as many shades of color as there are varieties of complexion in the members of the force. After the sanitary reports had been disposed of, the Board adjourned.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WALTON, left on Saturday for Havre *via* Southampton, with one hundred and twenty passengers, and $566,503 in specie and a full freight. The steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THOMPSON, left for Queenstown and Liverpool with 150 passengers and $150,988 in specie.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, left on Saturday at noon for Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers, the steamer, in this case, not being so crowded as usual. Among the passengers was JAMES W. SIMONTON, Esq., of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*.

NEW STEAM-YACHT.—The *Banshee*, a small steam-yacht, just completed by O. R. INGERSOLL, made a successful trial trip on Friday. RALPH NOBLE, a Sandy Hook pilot, had the helm, and speaks well of the performance of the little steamer.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 20, 1860:

	Surg.	Med.	Total.
Remaining on July 13	186	57	243
Admitted to July 20	30	26	56
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	22	53
Died	4	2	6
Remaining at date	181	59	240
Males			213
Females			27

Coroners' Inquests.

SHOCKING VEHICLE CASUALTIES.

On Saturday morning WILLIAM STRAUSS, a German youth, 17 years of age, was terribly crushed between a grocer's wagon and the curbstone in Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. Deceased was employed as clerk in STEGMAN & MILLER'S grocery store, at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue, and had been down town with the horse and wagon belonging to the establishment. As soon as he returned he placed some feed for the animal upon a barrel head at the edge of the sidewalk, and while backing him to the place with the wagon still attached to him he became frightened and started off at a rapid rate. STRAUSS clung to the horse's head, endeavoring to check his progress, but was not successful, and the wagon came violently into collision with a butcher's cart which was passing in the opposite direction. The concussion threw the young man against the curbstone, and the wagon went over him, inflicting injuries which caused his death while on his way to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered..... On Thursday morning THOS. CROWEN, a laborer, was engaged by the owner of a number of horses, which had been landed at James-slip, to assist in driving them to Bull's Head. In attempting to mount one of the animals it became restive, and threw CROWEN to the pavement, where he was run over by the wheel of a passing cart, and also kicked in the forehead by the unruly horse. He appeared to be slightly injured by the accident, but after his removal to the New-York Hospital convulsions supervened, and he died on Friday night. It was subsequently ascertained that his skull had been fractured by the horse's hoof, and that death had resulted from that cause. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and had no regular place of residence. The case was investigated by Coroner JACKMAN.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

JOHN BUTLER, a young man residing at No. 648 Second-avenue, died yesterday, in consequence of injuries received last Friday at Weehawken, New-Jersey, in an encounter with one JOHN WARNER. The parties were acquaintances, and had gone to Weehawken to pass the afternoon. After drinking freely an altercation took place between them on some trivial subject, and in the course of the dispute, it is said that WARNER struck deceased with a stone. Both men came back to the City, and the police knew nothing of the affair until after BUTLER'S death. As soon, however, as they were informed of it Officers CONNER and MYERS, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were dispatched in search of WARNER, and last evening they arrested him at his house, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. He is at present confined in the Station House, pending the result of an inquest which Coroner JACKMAN will hold at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

A man, whose identity has not been established, died at the New-York Hospital, on Saturday, in consequence of an attack of *coup de soleil*. Officer PHILLIPS, of the Second Precinct, found him, on Friday afternoon, leaning against a fence in Dutch-street. He was then perfectly insensible, and he never recovered his consciousness. Deceased was probably 40 years of age, and he is supposed to have been a mechanic....Mr. ALFRED METHNER, residing at No. 79 Third-avenue, fell dead on Friday evening, just after he had returned home from his place of business, No. 540 Pearl-street. He had been suffering from excessive heat all day, and his death was attributed to prostration from that cause. Mr. METHNER was a native of Germany, 45 years of age. Coroners JACKMAN and SCHIRMER held the inquests.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

On the 18th inst., one Mrs. MONTENA, residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-first street, was terribly burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she attempted to fill while it was lighted. After suffering intensely until yesterday, her death resulted in consequence of the injuries. An inquest will be held to-day.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

At a late hour last evening the bridgeman at Fulton Ferry found the dead body of an infant floating in the slip. It was entirely nude, and in an advanced state of decomposition. The remains were taken to the Second Precinct Station-house to await the Coroner's action.

FALL FROM A WINDOW WHILE ASLEEP.

DANIEL COUGHRAN, a tailor, residing at No. 97 James-street, fell from the fourth-story window of his residence at a late hour on Friday night, and died almost instantly. The unfortunate man had drawn his cutting-board up to the window and lain down upon it, hoping in that way to obtain relief from the excessive heat. In this position sleep overtook him, and he fell out of the window, striking upon his head, thereby fracturing his skull, and receiving other injuries. Deceased was an Irishman, about 35 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

A BOY CAUGHT IN MACHINERY.

JOHN BLACK, a boy 14 years of age, was caught on Friday afternoon by a revolving belt in the Union Steam Mills, Twenty-second-street, near Second-avenue, where he was employed. Before the machinery could be stopped he was whirled around several times, receiving injuries which yesterday morning resulted in his death. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

Police Reports.

VARIOUS OFFENCES.

A trunk, containing $300 of wearing apparel, the property of Mr. Haliburton Fales, of No. 103 Waverley-place, was stolen on Saturday afternoon from an express wagon at the Hudson River Railroad dépôt in Chambers-street. John Ryan, a resident of the Five Points, whose frequent violations of the eighth commandment has made him an extensive acquaintance with the Police, was observed by Officer Roope, crossing the Park with the trunk upon his shoulder. He arrested him on suspicion of having stolen it, and subsequently it was claimed by Mr. Fales. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner for trial... Henry Noel, a Frenchman, stopping at the Commercial Hotel, Cortlandt-street, disbursed $20 on Saturday in the purchase of a plethoric wallet, which he thought was filled with bank-bills. His speculation was a poor one, however, as its contents consisted of pieces of newspapers, and he reluctantly came to the conclusion that he had been swindled. He told his grievances to Officer Williams, of the Railroad Squad, who informed him that he had been victimized by a West-street pocket-book stuffer, and subsequently the policeman apprehended one Robert Neill, whom the Frenchman identified as one of the parties who had played tricks upon him. Neill was held to answer....Bridget Asten, a young Irish girl, was arrested yesterday, by Officer SHEEHAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a $50 bill from Delia Van Hall, her friend and room-mate. Delia and Bridget resided at No. 39 Elm-street, and slept together on Saturday night. Bridget had disappeared with the darkness, and Delia awoke to mourn her absence and the loss of the money. Justice KELLY would not believe the prisoner's statement that she was innocent and consigned her to prison.

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN BLUES.

They Visit the Institutions—A Cruise in the East River—Collations, Speeches, and Fraternization.

Savannah and New-York joined hands on Saturday in the persons of their military representatives—the Savannah Republican Blues and the New-York City Guard. Fraternally, convivially and martially they spent the day in visiting "the Institutions." Their strategy was developed in pacification, their artillery practice, in the firing of welcome salutes. They made "war to the knife,"—with the butter knife and the fruit knife; they charged freely—not upon each other—but upon sundry stores of provisions; their cannonade consisted mainly of the popping of corks; and the smoke of the battle arose from thousands of "best Havanas."

Having surrendered to Morpheus long enough to vanquish him, the Blues and the Guards arose at *réveille* on Saturday, and at 10½ o'clock appeared in front of the City Guard Armory, armed and equipped for the day's engagement. The Red, White and Blue were patriotically displayed in the respective coats of Dodworth's Band, the Guard and the Blues—and, for a time the white was alike represented in the pants of the guests. But, Broadway mud proved an opponent with which an armistice could not be arranged, and by the time the battalion reached the transport *Satellite*, which was to convey them to the institutions, their pants for glory were ingloriously bespattered with an unpleasant souvenir of our principal thoroughfare. The process of marching on the slippery paste that covers the Russ pavement may be aptly compared to that of climbing a greased pole, and it was with no little acrobatic proficiency that the men in the ranks managed to retain their perpendicular.

The *Satellite* was, however, reached at last, at the foot of North Moore-street, and at 11½ A. M. the booming of the four-pound carronade announced that the excursionists were on their way. The course around the Battery, and up the East River to Randall's Island, was enlivened by inspiring music from Dodworth's Band, of 41 pieces, or two bands pressed into one, the continued firing of salutes, the display of flags from various vessels. One of the Savannah line of packets, lying at Brooklyn, was completely dressed in flags, in honor of the occasion, displaying the colors of all nations.

Fresh air being conducive to sharp appetites, and gastronomy intimately connected with speech-making, it was a matter of course that an appropriate collation soon made its appearance, and that subsequently thereto talking commenced.

Sergeant GEORGE MERCER, of the Blues, was first called upon, and made a patriotic address. He said the Blues were planted as an humble seed by the side of the Constitution. They would cling to it, and clamber by it, and though the old tree should wither, and its branches decay, they would still be found with their foundation near its roots. He concluded with a compliment to the Light Guard, that brought out

ALEX. HENRIQUES, President of the City Guard, who said he was ever ready to respond to the commands of his captain, who had directed him to reply to the toast of the Light Guard. The occasion was one of immense interest to the Guard, for it afforded them an opportunity of greeting the Blues as brothers. The Blues had come neither heralded or trumpeted by glowing panegyrics; they had not come from the ensanguined field laden with the spoils of victory, but they had come as citizen soldiers. They came noble, generous, Southern soldiers, and had been received in the cold embrace—if they so pleased to call it—of the sturdy Northerner. But the Guards meant to show them that if they had been called cold they had been misrepresented, and that if their Southern friends were on fire with chivalry, the Guards deserved the glorious patronymic of American citizens. [Applause.] They all sprang from one common line—the line of American soil. Both were equally ready and willing to fight for mutual rights. [Applause.] They intended before the Blues returned to show them that the North had been misrepresented; that there was no intention to militate against Southern institutions; that they would fight alike for the glorious union of this confederacy. The Guards extended to the Blues the right hand of fellowship—took them to their arms, and would keep them there. The speech was received with rousing cheers for the Blues, and this brought out

Judge-Advocate DE LYON, of the Blues, who said he had been a member of the corps forty years, and still felt animated by the same spirit in which he joined. Though perhaps he could not walk as quickly, he could aim and fire as straight as ever. [Laughter and applause.] In conclusion, he toasted Capt. LOVELL, of the City Guard, which called out

Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, who vainly endeavored to plead off, from hoarseness. He said, however, that the spirit of the occasion might well render it impossible for any to keep quiet. He was proud to command the City Guard during this welcome of their Savannah guests, who had so confidingly visited the North. He trusted the visitors would not find the lion half so black as he had been painted. [Laughter and applause.] The eminent proficiency and military discipline of the Blues would cause an emulation among New-York military men, ["That's so,"] and propagate the spirit that gave us a MARION, PINCKNEY and SUMPTER. [Applause.] This evidence on the part of the North towards the South, of confidence, would be a fitting rebuke to foreign despots, who were sending their agents here to foment civil discord. The encouragement of the military spirit would soon convince our enemies that we are one hundred times as strong with thirty millions of people as we were with three. He extended a most cordial welcome to the Blues, which caused loud cries for

Capt. ANDERSON, of the Blues, who said he had been a listener to the patriotic and cordial sentiments uttered, and could indorse every one of them. He was always a supporter of the Union. In 1850 he had, in defiance of his own party, stood up for the Union and the Constitution. Sustained by the people of Georgia, he had an opportunity of vindicating his principles in the Legislature of the State. Believing that this visit would tend to promote harmony he had favored it. He was aware of the responsibility of taking charge of so many young men. He knew that personal intercourse would prove that they were brothers. [Applause.] The Guards had taken them by the hand and they both would always remember it with pride and satisfaction. He knew that the Guards and the Blues were willing to stain their white and blue breasts red in the defence of their common country, the Union and the Constitution. They would know no North or South as far as these two Companies were concerned. [Applause.]

The boat by this time had reached the Randall's Island wharf, and amid a storm of cheers for Capt. LOVELL, Capt. ANDERSON, and both companies, the landing was effected about 1½ o'clock.

The Randall's Island Light Guard—extremely light by the way, as the heaviest member weighs about fifty pounds—were, of course, on hand to receive the guests. The rank and file, numbering three hundred, were uniformed in the conventional pepper and salt, with wide-brimmed straw hats, having an inconvenient fashion of blowing off incessantly, and involving a number of unmilitary pursuits. The boys presented a fine line, however, and gave the military salute as the City Guards, each having two Blues on his arm, marched by. The visitors then drew up in line at the roadside and waited for the boys to pass and take the right of the line. Meanwhile there came in view a small regiment of little girls, with pink frocks, white aprons, straw hats and green ribbons, who viewed the evolutions with evident delight. Further on was another company of girls dressed as the first, without hats or shoes, collected on a piazza, and singing patriotic airs, and giving feminine hurrahs while the procession passed.

Master ALEXANDER, captain of the boys, having drawn his company up in line near the play-house, and the visitors being likewise located on the opposite side of the road, addressed the Blues as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SAVANNAH BLUES—Allow me in behalf of the Randall's Island Light Infantry, to bid you welcome to our island home. We welcome you from the sunny South to the Metropolis of the United States, the great City of New-York, whose children we are. Here in the temple of charity we are surrounded by all that is desirable, nothing being left undone by our guardians or Wardens to promote our comfort and happiness. We hope your visit will be made the means of binding and riveting the chain of friendship between the North and South. God bless you and grant you a safe return to the bosoms of your families.

Capt. ANDERSON replied: The scenes I have witnessed this day have almost overcome me, and my heart is so full that I can scarcely give utterance in speech. I have witnessed many scenes, and have been connected with many charitable institutions, but never in my life have I seen anything like this. Boys, how thankful should you be, how should you lift up your hearts daily to that great God, and praise his name, that you have been born in this land; that kind friends have been raised up to you; that you have been brought here, clothed and educated, and that you have seen how to become useful members of society. Remember boys, that you live in a land of freedom—a land of liberty—nothing should keep you back; improve your time, some of you may yet be President of this great country. [Applause.] When called upon to study, never count it a hardship; open your books and learn whatever is given you, and keep still before you your duty to God and your duty to your country. Be not content with living as mechanics or farmers, but, let your highest hope be for advancement; endeavor to rise among your fellow citizens, that you may be a credit to the Governors and teachers who have the care of you. May the Almighty's richest blessing rest upon each one of you. [Applause, and three cheers from the boys.]

The Juvenile Light Guard then exhibited some of their evolutionary proficiency in forming company, forming in line, marching in column, by platoons, breaking companies, and in the manual of arms; after which the visitors broke ranks and proceeded to inspect the various buildings in which the eleven hundred of the City's children are quartered. The boys' gymnasium and the wonderful physical strength there exhibited, the infant school and the persistent calls of the urchins for "music;" the girls' department, with the excellent singing, and all the arrangements for the education, amusement and living of the little unfortunates, were viewed with much interest. Many a sash or coat sleeve was pressed into service to brush away the involuntary but sympathetic tear, and the whole scene evidently created a vivid impression upon all who witnessed it. The complete order and discipline reflected great credit on the Warden, MARSHALL STEVENS. The inspection of the Island occupied an hour and a half, and after delighting the youngsters with some of Dodworth's music, distributing any quantity of coppers and small silver among the juveniles, and being received at the landing by the Light Guard, the visitors left about two o'clock.

The Company then visited Blackwell's Island, and took a look at the work-house, almshouses, penitentiary, island hospital, and Wardens' residences, most of which were no doubt interesting. It must be a matter of doubt, however, to most gentlemen, that there is any propriety in parading three hundred men through the chamber of dying paupers, or the loathsome wards of hospitals, where disease and approaching dissolution, in all their gaunt horrors, meet the eye. The plan of the institutions might readily be seen without involving these painful sights—alike an outrage upon the helpless inmates, and disagreeable to the innocent visitors, who follow where they are led. The same considerations that induced Commissioners BELL and NICHOLSON to prevent the visit to the Lunatic Asylum, should have prompted an avoidance of the nauseating spectacle of hospitals, or the harrowing scenes of paupers' death-beds.

About 4 o'clock the visitors again embarked, and proceeded up the River through Hurl Gate, about twelve miles, to the suburban villa of B. M. WHITLOCK, Esq., in Westchester County, on the banks of the river. A salvo of artillery from the shore was answered from the boat, and soon the visitors were again on *terra firma*, and marching in column through the grounds, which comprise about four hundred and fifty acres, and are most tastefully arranged. The profusion of shrubbery, the artistically disposed flower beds and gravel walks, the variety of shade and fruit trees, the fields of vegetables and waving grain, the small village of residences, stables and summer-houses, the statuary and other ornaments in rich profusion, amply repaid the visitors for their trouble. After being photographed in line on the lawn in front of Mr. WHITLOCK'S fine new brown-stone mansion, taking a look at his sixty blood horses, and extensive repository of carriages, imbibing a timely drink, and viewing the grounds, the company was invited to a collation spread for three hundred in a shady grove near one of the residences. Sharpened appetites, and a thirst no doubt to a great degree heightened by the solid and liquid delicacies, secured due attention for the viands, and then followed sentiments and speeches from Corporal MERCER and Judge DE LYON, of the Blues, W. H. DRAPER and Private HENRIQUES, of the Guards, and a small oration from Councilman LENT, who was brought to the stand by a toast to the City.

Councilman LENT said: Citizen soldiers of the South: It is not for myself, nor the City, that I represent in part that I am called upon to speak, but to reiterate again and again the welcome that has been extended to you by the City Guard, and by the citizens of New-York. You have come among us with the weapons of warfare in your hands, but with peace and good will in your hearts. [Applause.] We have extended to you a welcome, and we are ever ready and willing to repeat it. This interchange of feeling between sections of our country will, we trust, have a tendency to promote the most amicable relations between us. [A VOICE—"So it will."] We have enjoyed the pleasure of showing you some of our public charitable institutions, and presented before you a scene that touched every heart and brought tears to the eye of many a soldier. [A VOICE—"That's so."] Before you return to your distant homes, let me tell you that amongst all the scenes that you have this day witnessed, there is nothing peculiar to us alone. It belongs to our Union, to you as well as to us, and you have your inheritance there. [VOICES—"Good, good."] Whatever has a tendency to advance the interests and prosperity of the City of New-York, must tend to advance the interests of our common country. [A VOICE—"Good, good."] Happy, happy, indeed, has been that corps that is privileged thus to receive the Blues of Savannah—[Applause]—that the Savannah Blues should have been received by the City Guard of New-York. [Applause.] As you entered our harbor, and sailed up our bay, you saw on each side of you fortresses erected for the purpose of our defence from a foreign foe. You knew not then that we had no men to man them. The City of New-York seemed to have lost sight of its defenceless condition, and it was left for the City Guard to inaugurate a system whereby, when the enemy approaches we shall be prepared for it. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] When we consider that you bear with you the memento of one who left the Court of France to become the bosom friend and companion of WASHINGTON, let us hope that, whatever may betide, you will remember his bright example, and let it speak as you look upon it, and remind you of your duty. [A Voice—"Good!"] As you arrived here, and proceeded to your quarters, you saw a little band from our Western States. So you see if the enemy undertakes to come upon us by the back way, they would be stopped there; the sea-coast can be defended by our citizen soldiery; and our country, united entirely, North, South, East and West, will be in a condition to repel any foreign invader. [Applause.] When Southern soil was outraged by that Southern Republic, (Mexico,) the North was ready to aid you to repel the assailant, and when the British Lion laid his claw upon our Northwestern boundary, the South stood ready to repel him. [Applause, and cries of "That's so."] Our liberties were achieved in common by Northern and Southern efforts. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance; let the North and South use all efforts to keep united in one common brotherhood for mutual protection and defence. [Cheers.]

Mr. B. M. WHITLOCK, although suffering from indisposition, was prevailed upon to speak. Among other good things, he said that if North, South, East and West, and even New-York City, should fail, the Blues would find his place always open and welcome to them, and he had a boy who would think just like his daddy. [Laughter and applause.] He deprecated sectional animosities, and the misrepresentation of partisan Presses.

Mrs. WHITLOCK having presented each of the commanders with a boquet, and cheers illimitable having been given, the guests left, defiled through a shrubbery "Pass of Thermopylæ," got on board the boat, cheered, waved handkerchiefs and shouted adieus, until Whitlock Mansion was lost in the dim distance. In passing down the river salutes were exchanged with Mr. ASPINWALL'S house at Astoria. A landing was effected at Tenth-street, East River, and after a weary march the guests got home—their dusty trip rendering them literally, if not politically, "Black Republican" Blues.

Yesterday the Blues rested. The officers were entertained at Lt.-Col. FERRIS' mansion, and the privates visited such churches, parks and suburban resorts as pleased them. To-day they have an inspection in Bond-street at 10½ o'clock, and probably will be reviewed by the Mayor. In the evening they dine at the Metropolitan.

ATTEMPT TO ENTICE AWAY ONE OF THE CAPTAIN'S SERVANTS.

Considerable indignation has been created among the Savannah Blues and their hosts, the City Guard, by an attempt to induce one of the negroes accompanying the Blues, to elope. The negro in question is a servant of Capt. ANDERSON, and was on a visit to the Police head-quarters. He was accosted by a man in the office, not connected with the department, who informed him that he was in a free State, and should avail himself of the opportunity to escape from bondage. The negro replied that he was at liberty to leave when he chose, and was too well treated by his master to wish any further freedom. A number of colored persons collected in the vicinity, and the man endeavored to persuade the negro to desert his master, but without success, as he soon made the best of his way to the Lafarge.

The Croton Aqueduct Department.

NOTE FROM ALDERMAN PECK.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your paper of this morning, headed "Mayor Wood and the Croton Aqueduct Department," injustice is done, no doubt inadvertently to myself and the Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by his Honor the Mayor, against the Assistant Commissioner and Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department. In the article in question the following language is made use of: "We have no disposition to prejudge the matter, though it would be sheer affectation to profess any sort of confidence in the majority of the Committee which has charge of it." Having, as President of the Board of Aldermen, the appointment of all standing and special Committees, I feel that the language quoted above reflects disparagingly on both myself and the gentlemen appointed on the Committee, and this sensitiveness is enhanced from the fact that the majority of the Committee, viz.: Aldermen GENET and STARR, are the warm personal friends of the officers against whom the charges are preferred, and were appointed by me with the full knowledge that the strictest justice and impartiality would be exercised by the Committee in their investigation of the subject committed to them.

A desire to do justice to all parties interested, and to disabuse your mind, and the mind of the public, from the impression likely to be produced by the article in your paper, above referred to, is the object I have in view in addressing you this note.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. J. PECK,
President Board Aldermen.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT HAYTI MONEY.—On Saturday Detectives RAYNOR and VAN WAGENER arrested a German, named HASLER, on board the brig *Baltimore*, lying at the Catharine Ferry-slip, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. When arrested he had disposed of $15,000 of spurious money to the mate of the brig, which will sail to-day for Port-au-Prince, Hayti. The bills were brought to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The body of the bill, which is surmounted by a coat of arms, reads thus: "*Le present billet circulerar dans l'Empire pour la valeur de deux gourdes, en vertu de la loi du 16 April*, 1851, *et le Tresor public garantit la valeur de cette somme au porteur du present.*" It is signed by "*Le Chef de Bureau de la Tresorerie Générale,*" countersigned by "*Les Counseillers de la Cour des Comptes.*" The accused is suspected to be one of a gang of counterfeiters, who have disposed of large quantities of spurious money to vessels trading with Hayti.

THE RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE FIREMEN.—The City Railroad Company, through its President, HENRY R. PIERSON, has submitted to Chief Engineer VELSOR the thanks of the Company for the efficient services of the firemen in preserving the new dépôt at the recent burning of the City Mills, and offered to the entire Department of the Western District free passage in the cars while on duty, on displaying the proper badge or cap. The offer has been accepted, in a series of resolutions, by the firemen, who pledge themselves to prevent any abuse of the privilege granted, by persons misrepresenting themselves to be firemen.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 103 deaths last week; adults 28, children 75; males 47, females 56. Of the diseases, 18 were cholera infantum; consumption 8, marasmus 10, diarrhœa 7, scarlet fever 6, disease of the heart 5.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S SECOND ELEVEN WITH BRETT VS. JUNIOR CRICKETERS OF ST. GEORGES WITH BAILEY AND H. WRIGHT—THE YOUNG AMERICANS VICTORIOUS.

The above match was played on the St. George's ground, Hoboken, on Saturday, and although a one-sided affair, it was one of the most interesting matches of the season, inasmuch as it was got up by the older members of the Club, to encourage the spirit of Cricket in the junior members. Several of the most promising junior cricketers were in the country, but as it was, they gave a Waterloo defeat to the Second Eleven, who were assisted by Brett, the Juniors having the assistance of Messrs. Bailey and H. Wright. There were a large number of spectators to see the match. The fielding of the Juniors was especially sharp, and the fast round-arm bowling of Geo. Wright, son of Mr. Sam'l Wright, (the veteran,) a boy of 14 years of age, was very destructive to the old cricketers' wickets. Williamson and Robinson also bowled well, the latter long-stopping finely, and both of them making an admirable display of batting. Stevens, who is also quite a boy, played with great judgment; but, like several others, was unfortunately run out. As a matter of course, Bailey and H. Wright played well for their large scores. The Second Eleven played with considerable spirit in the first innings for 79, of which Messrs. Trenor, Russell, Gillett, Hobbs and Salomans contributed well played-for scores. The whole affair was conceived and carried out in the best spirit, for the gratification of the Juniors, who are highly elated at their victory. The cricketers and their friends sat down to a substantial dinner in the Club House, which was served up by Mr. H. Wright in excellent style; after which play was resumed, and the Second Eleven disposed of for nineteen runs. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE, SECOND ELEVEN.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Trenor, b. G. Wright	7	b. G. Wright	0
Vanderlip, b. Williamson	3	c. and b. Robinson	0
Russell, b. G. Wright	11	st. H. Wright, b. Robinson	2
D. Wright, b. Williamson	2	b. G. Wright	0
Gillett, c. and b. Williamson	7	l. b. w., b. G. Wright	2
McIntosh, b. G. Wright	1	b. G. Wright	1
Hindhaugh, c. Sage, b. G. Wright	5	c. Bailey, b. G. Wright	0
Harvey, b. Williamson	0	run out	0
Hobbs, not out	19	l. b. w., b. G. Wright	2
Brett, c. Williamson, b. G. Wright	12	not out	0
Salomans, c. G. Wright, b. Williamson	0	c. Taylor, b. Robinson	6
Byes 4, l. byes 1, wides 7	12	Bye 1, wide 1	2
Total	79	Total	19

JUNIORS OF ST. GEORGE.

First Innings.	Runs.	First Innings.	Runs.
R. Robinson, b. D. Wright	26	Littlejohn, run out	1
Taller, b. D. Wright	1	Bailey, b. McIntosh	21
Oakey, run out	0	Williamson, not out	8
Sage, run out	5	H. Wright, b. Russell	31
Stevens, run out	4	Bye 1, wides 8	9
Mellett, c. Gillette, b. Russell	2	Total	108
G. Wright, run out	0		

St. George plays two matches this week at Hoboken,

Wednesday—St. George *vs.* Newark 2d Elevens.
Friday—St. George 2d Eleven *vs.* Albany County.

Great Fire in Texas.

THE TOWN OF DALLAS DESTROYED—ALL THE STORES, HOTELS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS BURNED.

The Houston (Texas) *Republic*, of the 14th inst., contains an account of the great fire, which destroyed the town of Dallas on the 8th inst., a brief notice of which we obtained by telegraph. It says:

"Just as we were going to press we received intelligence of one of the most terrible conflagrations it has of late been our fortune to record. On Sunday, July 8th, at about half after one o'clock, the citizens of Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, were startled with the terrible cry of fire. The flames had broken out in front of PEAK'S new drug store, which almost immediately enveloped the whole house. It was a two story frame, and filled with stores of all kinds. The fire then spread to SMITH'S warehouse, then to the *Herald* Office, from which nothing but the books could be removed. The *Herald* office was a total loss, four presses, material of every kind, clothing, in fact everything. But we learn from a letter received in this city from the proprietor, that the paper will again be in operation in less than six weeks, new material of every kind having been ordered.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, a large three-story frame-building, 100 feet front, by 100 feet back, is totally consumed. SMITH & MURPHY'S brick store burnt. SHIRK'S new warehouse and store, with entire stock of goods; the Crutchfield House and all its furniture, including the Post-office and the mail matter in it. WESTEN'S corner, SIMON'S new building just framed; the old tavern, SADDLER'S shop, HIRCH'S large storehouse with entire lot of goods. CARR'S new frame building.

SIMON'S store and goods. NICHOLSON & FERRI'S Exchange office. THOMAS' drug store. ELLETT'S storehouse and goods. MCCAY'S law office and books. STACKPOLE'S entire establishment and goods. LYNCH'S establishment. CAMTH'S store-house and goods. FLETCHER'S mercantile establishment. BIRTLE'S old establishment and private residence. Mrs. BINGHAM'S old residence. Law office, books and papers belonging to LEONARD, MCKENZIE, CROCKETT, ADAMS, CHAPMAN, RUSSELL, HAY, and the medicine, surgical instruments and libraries of DRS. PRYOR, SPENCER, JOHNSON and THOMAS.

It was impossible to compute the exact loss, which will in all probability exceed $300,000. All are houseless and homeless, now, and was indeed a rude awakening from last Sunday's afternoon siesta, the citizens of Dallas experienced. Many barely escaped with their lives, and clothing they happened to have on at the time.

HARDEN'S CONFESSION.—The confession of HARDEN will be published this week. The writer commences with his childhood, and goes on to give a description of his life until he began to teach school at or near Blairstown—his manner of life while teaching—his appointment as colporteur—his license to preach—describes the people among whom he was thrown, and the influences surrounding him—tells of his success as a preacher—gives a sketch of his first acquaintance with the DORLAND family—describes his courtship and marriage—tells how, where and why he poisoned his wife—gives his flight, travels, arrest, &c. A number of essays of his own, and letters to friends while he was in prison, will be published with the confession, and the whole will make a work of from fifty to seventy-five pages. HARDEN'S father, who will publish the work, has employed a few general agents for its sale.—*Trenton Gazette*.

[Advertisement.]

ORATORY.—Can I become an Orator, a Debater, a Clergyman, or a Writer? This depends on whether or not you possess the requisite phrenological organization. If you have a good intellect, large language, with proper training you may succeed. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will give you satisfactory answers to these questions.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & CO.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPERS' RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Depot, No. 107 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The following two Patents for sale by ANDRE SABATIER, at 120 Spring-street: Black French Varnish, suitable for varnishing all kinds of leather, such as boots, harness, metals; also, French Polish, for parlor and other furniture, at the above depot. These varnishes are offered at the low price of 50 cents a bottle. Military accoutrements renewed at $1 a set.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

Why suffer from Piles or Costiveness when thousands are annually cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Dr. HOLLOWAY guaranties a positive cure to all who implicitly follow the directions in his pamphlet.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and in moderate demand; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $4 50@$5 00 for extra Wisconsin and Iowa; $5 00@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 00 for double extras. WHEAT—Dull; sales, 5,000 bush. old White Winter Indiana at $1 20; 4,000 bush new White Ohio at $1 00; 300 bush. new red Ohio at $1 16. CORN—Dull and heavy, and tending downward; sales, 15,000 bush. at 52c., early, no sales in the afternoon. Other grains nominal. WHISKY—Nominal at 19½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Boats scarce and rates firm at 4c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat and 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush. Corn, 5,000 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Rye. No returns from the Canal Collector's office this evening.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $5 50 for Extra State, and $7 for favorite double Extra City brands. WHEAT quiet and nominally unchanged. CORN market closed at about 52½c.; no sales. OATS steady; sales, 3,600 bush. Canada at 34c., afloat. BARLEY in limited demand, but scarce. RYE and PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm and boats scarce. Flour at 26c.; Wheat at 8½c.; Corn at 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,660 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,080 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 56,000 bush. Corn; 2,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 8c.@10c.; sales at 90c. for No. 2 in store. CORN dull; sales 36,000 bushels at 43c.@44c., in store. OATS firm. *Receipts*—360 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,100 bbls Flour, 14,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 21.

FLOUR dull and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given. WHISKY dull at 17c. BACON firm at 7½c.@11½c. MESS PORK $19.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 55½; Long Island Railroad, 12⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅜; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hambur[g]
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southamp'n
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southamp'n

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	July 11	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 11	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	July 14	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	July 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 25	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Karnak	July 21	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
North Star	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Gen. G. W. Jones, U. S. Minister to New-Granada; Jos. N. Scott, A. J. Center, Capt. Dow, M. Paraga, T. C. Leadbeater and wife, Joseph Mark, G. L. Luce, Dr. Petingill, J. Jorge, S. L. Isaacs, J. Nasr, J. L. Maduro, A. D. Mier, W. Westro, M. Flores, Mr. Huston, W. W. Caldwell, Mrs. O'Leary, A. De Agurro, D. Bruschon, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Hawes, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Knox and wife, M. Lumsden, P. McClure, Mrs. Lindsay, T. Green, Judge Hastings, James Greeley and wife, C. Amrill, T. Emmett, L. B. Hoffman, T. A. Hoffman, C. S. Peck, Mrs. D. Einsot, W. C. Camluil, S. H. Dykeman, Mrs. Trevejo, Mrs. Wood, J. Saulnier, M. Depecher, Kersham and wife, M. Redding, H. Bowers, T. Grundon, J. W. Victory, S. J. Beard, Isaac Voris, Capt. D. Woodruff, U. S. A.; Dr. O'Brian, Chas. G. Gray, Mrs. A. T. Oakes, Billy Birch and wife, J. Whartenbury.

In steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore—Mr. Alfred Freund and lady, Wesley Ricketts, lady and child; John A. Ross.

In brig Arabella, from Aspinwall—Capt. John McNabb, G. Georges, of France; Eusebio Figueroa, of Nicaragua; Jose Figueroa, of do.

In schr. Nancy, from Halifax—Mr. Moses Welling, Edward Swinburne.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 21.—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre and Southampton*—Mr. and Mrs. Col. Henry Bohlen and 2 servants, Miss Bohlen, Miss N. Bohlen, Master Bohlen, Master H. Bohlen, Jr.; Mr. O. S. Peaslee, Philadelphia; Mr. M. Pillot, Miss Mary Pillot, Miss Matilda Pillot and servant, Miss L. Pillot, Mr. A. Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mottet and servant, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. A. G. Agneu, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Josh Marques, 4 children and servant; Miss Marques, Mr. and Mrs. Pouts, 3 children and servant; Miss Ferrere and servant, Mr. Ferrere, Mr. E. Beaupland, New-York; Mr. Miguel Soler, Mr. J. A. Reynes, Havana; Mrs. Achill, New-York; Miss Achill, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Schuchard, child and servant, New-York; Hon. B. J. Johnson, South Carolina; Dr. D. E. Thebaud, New-York; Master Frank Bruguire, New-York; Mr. Maurien, Mr. and Mrs. Trilhard, child and servant; Dr. George Elliger, Philadelphia; Messrs. Otto Elliger, E. Castillion, G. Castillion, Philadelphia; Jos. Cahen, New-York; E. A. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Marchand, San Francisco; Valentine Rafael, Spain; F. Delluc, New-York; Louis Leo Wolf, Miss P. Ellean, Miss A. Ellean, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Pesant, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. M. de Hector, 3 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Junca, Charles A. Bristed, Elie Fonvert, Jr.; F. Bride, New-York; Louis Meel, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. E. Pelanne, New-Orleans; Master Pelanne, New-Orleans; Miss Hegewisch, New-York; J. C. Kuhn, Galveston, Texas; Mr. Castillo, V. Siege, M. H. Taske, T. Cenantes, Cuba; Louis A. Key, Clement Brusen, Miss Mary Avagnon, Louis Klein, Mr. Castellon, Mrs. M. A. de Lenes, Mrs. Vial, Sister St. John, Sister Mary Victorine, Sister Mary of the Good Shepherd, E. H. Fell, L. E. Blanc, F. Vavia, Mrs. Marie Dietlin, Mrs. V. Liege, Mr. Carel, E. Chabanol, F. Pecheux, Jacob Hegler, Buffalo; Jas. E. Quicke, L. A. Lachat, Mr. Gessler, Mr. Aubert, R. Duquesne, F. Valet. Total, 120. Specie, $566,593.

JULY 21.—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—R. Murray, Jr.; George J. Agg, John W. Rence, Mrs. Brady, Wm. Moneypenny, wife and child; Miss Clara Roy, Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt and son, Miss Collins, Mrs. Anna Moore and child, G. Bibee, S. Bertrand Collet, Joseph Watson, W. N. Lyon, S. Gillatt, Robert C. Bothwell, Thos. Caswell, George L. Davis, Joseph Riddock, Wm. Smith, J. W. Coward, Wm. Salter, Emile H. Brie, Mrs. E. M. Swayne, Miss McLoughlin, G. Swayne, Miss Hayes, Miss E. Crosbie, Miss Wallace, G. Davincent, Rev. John Simpson and wife, Henry A. Derry, and 114 in the steerage. Total, 150. Specie, $150,988.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon sets....10 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, ——; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; Monticello, Morley, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship J. O. Boynton, Theobold, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Vindolana, Lorain, Glasgow, J. C. McArthur; Fannie, Herrick, Cette, Thompson & Hunter; Maraval, Gibson, Barbados, T. Dwight; J. Merrill, Benton, Elizabethport, Benner & Drake.

Brigs Icarian, Munger, St. Domingo, J. & N. Smith; Albion, Foster, Liverpool, N. S., C. Wheelwright.

Schooners Gabel, Hamilton, Boston, ——; Village Belle, ——, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; Pease, Wantenbelt, Branch, ——; Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, Tallair & Herne; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Comet, Lamb, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Cygnet, Nares, Sackville, P. I. Nevius & Son; J. B. King, (Br.,) Cahill, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolf; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Stateman, Tott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; J. E. Holmes, Brewster, Baltimore, ——; Greenland, Clark, Philadelphia, James Hand; C. A. Heckscher, Stubbs, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson; Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Thos. Jefferson, Chase, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, ——; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Genoa, (of Baltimore,) Feenhagen, Talcahuano, Chili, April 15, with wool and copper ore to James Dennett. Passed Cape Horn May 13, crossed the Equator June 18, in lon. 37 W. Has had light winds since. July 20, took a pilot from boat No. 5. July 15, exchanged signals with a clipper ship sig. W. N. W., showing a yellow flag with black ground.

Bark Geo. Leslie, (of Thomaston,) Bradbury, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Benjamin Delano, Baxter, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to S. W. Lewis. July 5, lat. 28 10, lon. 90 35, spoke steamship Victoria, hence for Galveston, under canvass, having damaged her engine.

Brig Time, (Br.,) McDougall, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. E. Kidder, Harkien, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Gil Blas, (of New-Haven,) Rowland, Cat Island 2 ds., with pine apples to C. Ackerly.

Schr. T. D. Magner, Ryder, Charleston 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Paragon, Williams, Westford, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Levi Rowe, Thomas, Abacoa 9 ds., with pine apples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Margaret, Hensen, City Point 4 ds., with tobacco to master.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Nickerson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. C. T. Marshall, (Br.,) Marshall, Nassau, N. P., via Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. J. G. Wright, Wallen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Game Cock, Hunt, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. San Louis, Bremer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Collins, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Hayward, Green, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Ferris, Bush, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ida Cramer, Cole, Virginia, with wood.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, July 22.

Steamship Baltimore, Green, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Breakspear, Freund & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Great Republic, Limeburner, San Francisco April 15, in ballast, to A. A. Low & Bro. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific May 4, in lon. 120 W. Passed Cape Horn May 20, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic June 28, in lon. 37 W. July 21, Cape Henlopen bearing W. 55 miles, took a pilot from boat Washington, No. 4.

Ship Mary, (of Marblehead,) Bridges, Havre June 12, with mdse. and 206 passengers to Jas. E. Ward. One death and 4 births. July 8, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Marblehead, Knapp, with 14,000 fish. Heard from, June 29, Samuel, Knight, 13,400; July 4, The Boys, Standley, 11,400; June 28, Amy Knight, Thompson, 17,000; June 25, Elbridge Gerry, Hammond, 4,500; June 24, Rose, Iverson, 3,000; June 25, Helen, Pesch, 700.

Ship Maria, Clark, St. Jago de Cuba July 7, with sugar, &c., to D. Curtis & Dyckman.

Brig Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall June 26, with hides, rubber, &c., to J. F. Jay. July 7, 8, 9 and 10 saw a comet in the West, about 5 deg. above the horizon, with a well defined tail, extending upwards towards the zenith, and about 2 deg. in length. The eclipse of the sun, July 18, visible on the upper N. E. limb. Died, July 20, of chagres fever, John Wilson, of Berwick-on-Tweed. The Arabella has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Joseph Park, Brewster, Turks Island 10 ds., with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase. No date, lat. 29, lon. 73, spoke schr. Hase.

Brig Elizabeth D. Cameron, (Br.,) Ryan, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., with coals to Richard Irwin & Co.

Brig American Union, (of Bangor,) Turks Island 10 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cocherone, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, (of Harwich,) Snow, Swan Island July 3, with guano and fustic to E. Clark, Jr. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Larch, Gilchrist, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye. Sld. in co. with brig Emily, Saunders, for New-York.

Schr. George Davis, Torney, Charleston 5 ds., with yellow pine to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. John and Mary, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, St. Croix July 6, and Turks Island 10th, with salt to master. At St. Croix no Am. vessels.

Schr. Nancy, (Br.,) Thomas Halifax 11 ds., with fish to J. De Cordova.

Schr. Masson Rogers, Wetmore, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Elizabeth Eleanor, Robbins, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal, bound to Newark.

Schr. Caroline C., (of Tremont,) Lunt, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal for Newburgh.

Schr. Emeline, Hull, Hull, Norwich 2 ds.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, for Aspinwall; Fulton, for Havre; Glasgow, for Liverpool; Karnak, for Nassau, N. P.; Augusta, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Monticello, for Washington, D. C.; Locust Point, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland. Ship Cumberland, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 22, sunset.—One bark near the Lightship, and two brigs in the Bay, bound in. Wind moderate W. Clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 22, sunset.—One bark off the Highlands. No other vessels in sight bound in. Wind fresh S. Clear.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—Arrived, steamer Kensington, Boston; brig Ocean Isle, Mayaguez, Phoebe L. Page, Cardenas; steamer Kennebec, New-York. Lawrence Dall, the first mate, fell overboard and was drowned in the river.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Isabel, of the Charleston and Havana line, is now on the Large Sectional Dock for the purpose of having her copper patched. The steamship Empire City, of the New-York and Havana line, is also on the Great Balance Dock for the purpose of being recaulked.

Schr. Cumberland, Lawrence, hence for Aspinwall, 16th inst., returned here to-day, having on 19th, when in lat. 37 30, lon. 73 10, during a squall, been struck by lightning, which burned the foretopmast and foremasthead, setting fire to the fore gaff topsail, split foresail, burned staysail and jib, and received some damage to the deck.

The steamship Columbia, of the Charleston line, last evening, (21st,) steamed round to the Morgan Stocks, foot of Twelfth-street, East River, for the purpose of having new steam pipes put in.

Spoken, &c.

Eugene L. Reed—brig, from Porto Rico for Hartford, 8 ds. out, July 15, lat. 33 05, lon. 71.

John Harris—ship, Lewis, from Chanaral, Chili, for Boston, 63 ds., out, all well, June 18, on the Equator, in lon. 37 20.

Portland—Br. ship, McCloud, from Apalachicola for Liverpool, 4 ds. out, July 5, off Tortugas.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr., July 3, New-York schr. Convention, Collins, Kingston; 4th, Am. schr. King Fisher, Clavillo, Baltimore; do. bark American Eagle, Fogerty, Philadelphia; 8th, Eng. schr. Rachel, McLeod, San Juan del Norte; 8th, do. steamer Tamar, Woolcott, St. Thomas; 7th, do. do. Prince, Box, Carthagena; 8th, Am. schr. Lizzie Russell, Todd, Porto Bello; Eng. do. C. Minerva, Jones, Kingston, Jam.; 10th, Am. steamer Ariel, Miner, New-York; 11th, Eng. do. Plantagenet, Middleton, Liverpool; 14th, do. schr. Nautilus, Fisher, Carthagena. Sld., July 1, Am. steamer North Star, Jones, New-York; do. do. Daniel Webster, Wilson, Havana; 8th, do. bark Tenguin, Batchelder, Cienfuegos; Eng. steamer Tamar, Wolcott, St. Thomas; 10th, do. do. Prince, Box, San Juan del Norte; Am. brig Costa Rica, Chapman, New-York; 11th, do. schr. King Fisher, Clavello, St. Andreas; 14th, do. bark American Eagle, Fogerty, Laguna. Man of war in port—U. S. ship Sabine. The St. Louis was at Carthagena.

VALPARAISO.—Arr., June 11, Am. bark Lucy L. Hale, Puget Sound; do. ship Milwaukee, Puget Sound. Sld., June 5, Am. schr. Sheet Anchor, California; 10th, do. ship Aspasia, New-York.

Am. ships in Callao June 29: Expounder, Robin Hood, Mary Lange, Kineo, S. D. Metcalf, F. A. Palmer, Marcellus, Grace Darling, Rambler, Zephyr, U. S. ship Wyoming, Alhambra, with cargo of guano, bd. to Hampton Roads. Sld. since June 14, Jennie W. Paine, E. H. Waterman, Arey, Leona, Talisman, Fanny Buck, Commonwealth, with cargo of guano; Chatsworth, Andrew Jackson, Flora. 50 Am. ships at Chincha Islands loading guano on June 29.

At Sydney, C. B., July 8, brig Eclipse, Townsend, for New-York, to sail 11th; schr. Oswego, Card, do., do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON.................Lessee and Manager.
JOHN COOK.........................Musical Director.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1860,
First night of
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Produced in a style of unparalleled splendor, with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c.; Marches, Processions, Dances, Tableaux.

Mr. JOHN DYOTT as ABEN AZAC.
Assisted by an excellent cast.

Mlle. Theleur, Miss Hannah Gale, Miss Adeona Gale, Mlle. Katarina, and Mons. Weithoff in a Grand Ballet.

Between the acts,
Mme. VON BERKEL
will again appear in her Popular Concerts, assisted by other artists.

Concert and Promenade Music by Mr. Cook's Band.

Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5 to $6. No reserved seats except orchestra chairs and private boxes. Doors open at 6 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

ALADDIN IN THE AFTERNOON.

For the convenience of ladies and children this grand remembrance of the Arabian Nights will be given entire on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

ALADDIN FOR ONLY ONE WEEK.

To give place for several
NEW and EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
this Grand Spectacle must be
WITHDRAWN ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

FOR ROCKAWAY.

STEAMBOAT CRESS will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip at 8 A. M.; Spring-st. [illegible] and Pier 3 N. R. at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 15, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles, all Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmly Buildings, No. 600 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

H. GASSIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, the property of Judge Oliver Chapman, at No. 43 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood and mahogany suites, piano-fortes, mirrors, lace curtains, bronze statuary, oil-paintings. Also, a large assortment of chamber, dining-room, basement, and kitchen furniture.

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman or waiter, or to attend on horses. Apply at No. 33 Cherry-st.

ANNIE, E. C., BROOKLYN, WILL FIND a letter from 1813.